

WOMAN TO SAVE THE CLAY STATUE

Mrs. Louisiana Gibson-Maxfield Says She Will Restore the Great Commoner's Head.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Louisiana Gibson-Maxfield of this city has announced her intention to replace the head of the Henry Clay statue in the Lexington cemetery here.
Moved by a sense of public injustice, Mrs. Maxfield will undertake the gigantic task almost unsupported, for since the head which topped the great monument was cut from the body of the statue and hurled to the ground nearly 200 feet below, there has been demonstrated such a lack of public interest that no more has been done than the picking up of the 200-pound piece of stone from the ground where it was imbedded by the fall and laying it carefully away in the large room in the monument base made for the resting places of other members of the distinguished Kentuckian's family.
In the fall the nose was broken off and a large chip scalped from the crown of the head. Otherwise the head is in shape. A Japanese student observing it a few days ago said: "What a pity. In my country workmen would have had the statue in two pieces in a week after it fell." The stroke of lightning which severed the head from the body also cut the statue in two through the shoulders, but this fragment did not fall, and it is still lying on the base of the monument which was shattered, and indeed, the stone coffin of the great commoner and the great commoner himself, as it were, are smashed. The shaft of the statue is built of stone, as is also the great base that is some 150 feet in circumference.
Such a catastrophe would certainly shock the whole country, but it is not beyond the range of a possibility, according to the opinion of many civil engineers who have observed the movement critically since the lightning's stroke.
Only her brains helped "Rose" to rise.

Unnecessary.
Sapient: My physician told me I required a complete rest.
Miss Cutting: Indeed?
Sapient: Yes, but he even forbade me to—
aw—think, don't know.
Miss Cutting: And did he have the nerve to charge you for advice like that?—Chicago News.

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ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

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I cheerfully recommend and endorse the Great Remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for kidney trouble and bad liver. I have used it and derived great benefit from it. I believe it has cured me entirely of kidney and liver trouble, from which I suffered terribly.

Most faithfully yours,
A. R. REYNOLDS, Chief of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

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BURSTER CONSTRUCTION CO.

KANSAS WOULD TAX LAND MONOPOLISTS

Plans Law Limiting One Farm, as One Wife, to Any Citizen.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—It is proposed to have Kansas compel the owners of land in excess of the amount necessary for a livelihood to pay an additional tax or license. Edwin Taylor, who owns more than 1000 acres of the richest land in the state, is the father of the proposed legislation. Mr. Taylor says that he has more land than he is entitled to; that he is a land monopolist, and that he is willing to divide his property with smaller holders or pay an additional tax. Mr. Taylor is one of the advanced thinkers of the state, besides being one of the state's wealthiest men. In a speech on the subject before the meeting of the State Horticultural Society this week he said:
"There may be a discrepancy between my practice and my precept concerning land, I say in explanation that I have played the land game according to the rules in force, and I believe these rules to be unjust and unwise. For my part, I believe in one wife and one farm for one man, and I would have the laws so changed that Mormonism in either would be impossible.
"Monopoly is one of the words with which the American people is impatient, and the monotonous monopoly of all the land outside of the requirements of a home and a livelihood. It is a monopoly that will not always last. We can choose between its gradual extinction and its going out in a flash. I draw no parallel between the situations; I merely say that a wrong thing is not a safe thing, and that land monopoly, beyond the reasonable limits of a homestead or the basis of a livelihood, whether measured by the golden rule or the good of the state, is wrong."

FRENCH CHEMIST TURNS RADISHES INTO POTATOES.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Nothing is easier when you know how, than to turn a radish into a potato. M. Molliard, a French chemist, does know how, and he has been telling the Academy of Sciences at Paris how to do it.
You take a very young radish, and cultivate it in a glass retort, after a process devised by Pasteur, in a concentrated solution of glucose. The radish swells, starch develops plentifully in its cells, the distinctive taste disappears, and the radish acquires practically the same consistency, flavor, and, above all, nutritive qualities as the potato. In future, if your grocer's potatoes do not satisfy you, you should make them yourself—or buy them at a chemist's.

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WASHINGTON TO BE THE WORLD'S PRETTIEST CITY

Architects of the Country Spend Week There Urging Congress to Adhere to the McMillan Plan for Beautifying Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—This week the architects are the distinguished visitors to Washington. The South, the East, New England, the Mississippi Valley, the Northwest and the Pacific coast are represented. Their real work in this city is not very conspicuous, but of lasting and national importance.

Executive and Legislative Squares Will Be Its Crowning Features, With Chain of Beautiful Driveways Encircling the Place.

MILLIONS BEING SPENT IN EXECUTION OF IDEA.

The primary object of their coming to the national capital is to impress more firmly on Congress the necessity of adhering to the McMillan plan for the improvement and harmonious development of Washington.

Senator McMillan performed for the national capital in a physical way the most important service of any since the day when the brilliant French engineer, L'Enfant laid the lines for its foundations as a city.

The work of the Michigan senator, who died when the preliminaries were barely finished, will not be generally understood and appreciated for many years, but it has already won the approval of nearly every member of the American Institute of Architects. There may be a few changes, but there is no doubt but that the new Washington will be developed along grand lines as he planned. Millions of dollars are now being expended in various parts of the city in carrying out his plans.

The architects now present in the city are quietly strengthening the support of the scheme in the minds of senators and representatives from their various states and districts. Their interest is wholly unselfish and their work very effective.

Great Changes at the White House.

The work is of interest to all. The person who knows the White House from prints may be certain when he comes here a dozen or more years later, the park to the north with its straggling buildings will be a great extensive square, with imposing department buildings facing on three sides and the magnificent White House to the south. And a half mile further south he will find the shaft of the Washington monument the axis of the elaborate ground plan of the buildings of official Washington.

To the north, he will see the White House, to the west the snowy colonnade of the Lincoln memorial (now provided for) and, spanning the Potomac, the great memorial bridge for soldiers and sailors leading to Arlington Heights beyond with its thousands of monuments for heroes of all American wars.

To the south will be the Potomac with wide acres of parks arranged as a public playground, and drives along which stand buildings for public use. To the east is the vista, 500 feet wide which terminates in the capitol itself, guarded at its base by the heroic statues of the famous generals of the wars of the republic. And around the beautiful capitol, increased in size, will be new buildings, forming Legislative square, just as Executive square will be in front of the White House.

This, in a few paragraphs, is the newer Washington which is now being built. It makes no mention of the ten million dollar terminal facilities, representing the gates of the city, and of the string of parks, which employ the beautiful hills and rivers to form a chain of driveways. It all comprises the ambitious project of making of Washington the most beautiful city of the old and new world.

Years of patient study by experts were given to the subject before the plans were submitted. They have never been adopted by the Congress, but the millions and millions of dollars being expended in improvements are appropriated with regard to the McMillan plan. It will be impossible to get very far away from them now.

McMillan's Efforts Wholly Unselfish.

If Senator McMillan had made of his effort a personal project or scheme, it would have failed of success. He is a very wise man and understood the government perfectly. He knew that, as long as he lived he could have used his own influence in the Senate to improve the city along the lines adopted, but that when his influence passed, his ideas would have been forgotten soon. But he made it an impersonal matter, only nursing the idea to fruition. Out of his own pocket he advanced the many thousand dollars necessary to send leading architects, landscape gardeners and artists to the old world to investigate and find what is best for Washington. He did not seek the support of Congress, but he knew the work of his advisers would be appreciated later. This was true, and their expenses were paid.

The result was that the most acceptable results were secured, the results that might commend themselves to him as a business man and legislator, but which would commend themselves to thoughtful men who give their whole lives professionally and artistically to such subjects.

Even Washington accepted the work very reluctantly. It did not fit the plans of real estate and transportation men. But ultimate approval was inevitable and has come. The country has heard of the project through the newspapers, but understanding of it comes slowly and intelligently and cordially approval will be slow, but certain. There never has been any effort to hurry approval, but to carry out these plans. It was Senator McMillan's idea to hold back such appropriations, but when made, it should be with regard to the harmonious development of the whole of the whole scheme that was the whole object in view.

The great work of building a new nation and setting the in that road would be an enthusiastic project.

JAIL TOO FILTHY FOR HIM

Saloon Man Demanded That Town Make Repairs Before He Would Serve Time.

PAULDING, O., Jan. 14.—Nine sticks of dynamite were used in getting rid of the city jail at Oakwood, this county, yesterday morning. It was a small frame structure, and nothing was left in the place except a small portion of the walls. Flying debris caused considerable damage to windows in nearby buildings.

A crusade against the saloons has been on for several weeks. It culminated in one of the dealers being sentenced to serve a few days in the city calaboose. He refused to commence his term until a few much-needed repairs could be made on the building.

The following day the repairs were to have been commenced, but the dynamite rot in their work before daylight. One of the local hardware stores was visited and

the dynamite taken, but money enough was left on the counter to buy the lot. That the deed was perpetrated by local talent seems to be the opinion of all, and it is believed that it was done to save the corporation a damage suit should any one be compelled to serve a sentence in the filthy place.

"Rose" was not a lost heiress and she didn't win a lottery for fortune, yet she became rich.

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GOODFELLOW RYE OR BOURBON

Express Charges Prepaid

ARE YOU A JUDGE OF WHISKEY?

Then this advertisement is directed to YOU—we don't care how much or how little you know about whiskey, we are willing to have you put ours to all the tests that whiskey is sold by, from just plain, every-day tasting, to chemical analysis, and abide by your judgment as to whether it is the best and purest you ever had. Do you think we would invite this right test if we were not sure that Goodfellow Whiskey is the best? Do you think we would urge its use for medicinal purposes, perhaps risking a life, if it were not all we say it is?

WE WANT you to test it—we want the whole world to know that in Goodfellow is found the very height of whiskey perfection and purity.

GOODFELLOW RYE OR BOURBON

As a beverage or for medicinal purposes is as good as the best and better than most whiskeys.

No matter what their price may be. Not made to sell as a cheap whiskey, but as a good whiskey at a reasonable price. We can do this because Goodfellow is sold

Direct from Distillery to you—saving the middleman's profit.

A BOTTLE OF CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO FREE

WITH AN ORDER FOR 4 QTS GOODFELLOW WHISKEY AT \$3.10

Its standard is maintained Year in and Year out

As a Beverage—

Goodfellow Whiskey is the sort you'll smack your lips over. It's good, from the first whiff to the last taste. All of the goodness that can be put into a first-class whiskey, and not a suggestion of that rough, raw taste that is always found in the cheap whiskeys. Pure, rich and with a fine bouquet. You can't buy it at a bar for love nor money—it is whiskey that is whiskey. Hundreds of people have told us how good they have found it. We want you to try it; we want to know what you think of it. Every bottle contains 25 full ounces of pure, ripe, mellow whiskey, and is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction.

BOX CONTAINS NO MARKS OR LABELS BY WHICH CONTENTS COULD BE IDENTIFIED

Send us your order, stating whether Rye or Bourbon or half of each, and we will send you at once, express charges prepaid, four full quarts of the Goodfellow. If it's not what we claim for it, return it to us, and we will cheerfully refund your money without argument.

GOODFELLOW DISTILLING CO., 210 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

PLEASE NOTE—Orders from Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Fla. must not be for less than cases (16 qts.) in one shipment. No shipments to Indian Territory. Send money by P. O. order, Express order or by registered mail at our risk.

FREE With each four full quarts Goodfellow in addition to Cherries, we send a Corkscrew FREE suitable for carrying in the Pocket and a handsome Whiskey Glass—all

OLD MEN MIDDLE-AGED MEN YOUNG MEN

ARE YOU WEAK, WORN OUT, DISCOURAGED AND UNSTRUNG?

If so, my Newly Discovered Philadelphia Remedy Will Quickly Restore You to Vigor and Strength. It is a Positive Cure for Weakness and Diseases Peculiar to Men.

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE.

There is a cure for every weak or worn-out man who will write to me for my new and free consultation treatment. I firmly guarantee to quickly and permanently bring you back the joy and comfort of many strength. I care not who has failed where you, or what you consumed the weakness whether sickness, injury, excesses or abuses.

With this wonderful new remedy I restore men from almost hopeless ailments and restore them to vigor, potency and power as quickly and perfectly as the weakness ever again returns. To prove that this is all true I will send to every man who writes me a bottle of my new and free consultation treatment. I will not ask you to pay for it, nor to return it. It is free, simply FREE. I will not ask you to take any more medicine, nor to return it. It is free, simply FREE. I will not ask you to take any more medicine, nor to return it. It is free, simply FREE.

DR. CALDWELL'S

(Laxative)

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NO IDLE HANDS IN STATE PRISONS, INDIANA'S PLAN

Even County Penal Institutions Should Be Turned Into Workhouses Where Inmates Could Be Employed, Says Prison Commission.

PENITENTIARIES WOULD BE GREATLY RELIEVED

Another Idea Is to Parole Adults Who May Be Led Into Crime by Bad Associates, but Are Not Really Vicious.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—"No idle hands in the state prisons" is the keynote of the report of the Indiana prison commission to the Legislature, though the contract labor system is repudiated. It is recommended that the prisoners there be employed in making things, mostly by hand, for use in other state departments. What surplus there is, says the report, should be sold. There should be a constant aim to teach the young men to do their work well, and machinery should be used as little as possible. The contract at the Michigan City prison will not expire until 1910.

The abolition of the present jail system is also advocated. "The county jails throughout the state as a rule, because of the manner of construction, permitting no proper classification of prisoners, or proper separation of the sexes, and because of their management which allows indeterminate congregating and associating of prisoners of all classes and ages together, are agencies of vice and training schools of crime."

"Men convicted of minor offenses and those waiting trial should be separated, while men who have been convicted of crimes for which the punishment will be sentences in prison should be cared for by the state," said the report. Jail prisoners serving time for minor offenses should be given employment. "To accomplish this, the jail system should be abolished and the state should provide a system of workhouses. Such workhouses would be established by districts, and the counties in the various districts might share the expense. The workhouses would relieve the penitentiaries, for some prisoners would be sent there who are now sent to prison. This would rid the state of the need of increasing the accommodations of the prisons for some time."

"That the imprisonment of women in most of our county jails, as now authorized and practiced under existing laws, is shocking to the moral sense, disgraceful and a reproach upon our people, must be admitted by all who have investigated the conditions and given thought to the subject." It complains that there are few counties where women and men can be properly separated in the jails.

The commission suggests that the present quarters for girls at the State Prison for Women at Indianapolis be converted into a sort of workhouse for women. These quarters will soon be vacated.

Many jails are so unsanitary as to be unfit for the confinement of human beings, according to the report and it recommends that the Board of State Charities have the right to condemn such jails and prohibit their use until such conditions are remedied. Prisoners in the jails who have been sentenced to prison should be hurried away from other prisoners on account of the bad influence they may have, and the Charities Board should have the right to make rules for the government of county jails, the report says.

There should be a better supervision of jails. There is one case cited where an old man, locked up in a prison, was in jail for seven years. The records of prisoners should be regularly submitted to the circuit courts.

The report makes a suggestion that will please Judge Alford of the local Criminal Court, who recently declared himself in favor of a suspended sentence law for adults, it says.

The juvenile court law provides for the release of children on probation. It is but a short and natural advancement to provide by law that those unfortunate citizens who commit crime under such circumstances as indicate that they should not be classed with the vicious, should be placed under the parole system by suspended sentence, without being required to first suffer the humiliation and disgrace of imprisonment at all, except as a subsequent bad conduct might make it necessary that he should.

Said "Hello" to a Burglar
Detroit Man's Greeting to Invader, Supposed to Be Friend, Answered Promptly.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.—George Burk, who rooms at 461 Second avenue, and who had gone to bed at 7 o'clock, awoke about 9:15 p. m. last night with a start, to find a man standing beside the bed, holding a lantern.

Burk was about half awake, and, thinking it was Charles Buell, his landlord, just returned from an evening's outing, simply said, "Hello."

"Hello," answered the burglar, who left the room immediately and walked downstairs.

Just about that time Burk awoke to the fact that the man was a burglar. He reached the front window in time to see two men run up the street.

Rules for Swearing.
Harsh Langdon of New York has compiled these rules for the benefit of gentlemen addicted to the use of profane—"naughty words" for the use of which they speak little Willie.

Never swear in the presence of ladies. A man may swear all he pleases when with other men.

Swear words for gentlemen are all right in any company.

A man may say damn, Jehoshaphat, By Jove and Great Scott.

Any man who swears in the presence of a lady should be arrested.—Detroit News.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First to everything."

MAP SHOWING WHERE CATARRH IS MOST FATAL

COMPILED BY DR. HARTMAN THE GREATEST LIVING
AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



WINTER CATARRH.
Catarrh of head.
Catarrh of ear.
Catarrh of eye.
Catarrh of throat.
Catarrh of lungs.
SUMMER CATARRH.
Catarrh of stomach.
Catarrh of liver.
Catarrh of bowels.
Catarrh of kidneys.
Catarrh of bladder.
Catarrh of pelvis.

Frank Cobb, of Deering, Maine.
Writes: "I took Peruna and feel better than I have for years."

Geo. S. Chandler, of Portsmouth, N. H.
Writes: "I recommend Peruna as a remedy for catarrh and nervousness."

Warren Ellis, of Worcester, Vermont.
Writes: "I was troubled with catarrh six years. Since taking Peruna I am relieved."

F. E. Brackett, of Medford, Massachusetts.
Writes: "Have used many different medicines. Since using Peruna, I find it far superior."

Mrs. Pauline Antelman, of Taftville, Conn.
Writes: "I have Peruna always on hand."

Mrs. W. H. Cottrell, of Westley, R. I.
Writes: "Peruna has been a sure cure."

Jas. J. Conway, of Brooklyn, New York.
Writes from 627 Atlantic Ave.: "I used Peruna and have been restored."

Alfred DeMalo, of Vineland, New Jersey.
Writes: "My friends are surprised to see my improvement after taking Peruna."

Bella Eggleston, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Writes from 491 Moyer St.: "After taking Peruna, I can recommend it."

Mrs. Mattie Smith, of Wilmington, Del.
Writes: "By the use of Peruna I am cured. We keep it in the house."

C. P. Bartholomew, of Baltimore, Md.
Writes: "I used several bottles of Peruna and recommend it to all."

Hon. E. H. Fitch, of Washington, D. C.
Writes: "Peruna is a cure for catarrh."

W. H. Armistead, of Cumberland, Virginia.
Writes: "Peruna has cured me of chronic catarrh."

S. W. Taylor, of Charleston, W. Va.
Writes: "Peruna is the greatest tonic on the market."

Harry Skinner, of Greenville, N. C.
Writes: "Peruna as a tonic and cure for catarrh has been used with success."

W. E. Bain, of Dillon, South Carolina.
Writes: "I tried doctors and remedies. All failed until I took Peruna."

Mrs. H. D. Amos, of Greensboro, Georgia.
Writes: "When I commenced taking Peruna I could hardly walk across my room. Am now able to do my work."

J. Ed. O'Brien, of Pensacola, Florida.
Writes: "I endorse Peruna as a cure for catarrh and bronchitis."

Mrs. N. Bigelow, of Fremont, Michigan.
Writes: "Eight bottles of Peruna cured me of catarrh."

Carl Arnold, of Altdorf, Wisconsin.
Writes: "A few bottles of Peruna cured me of chronic catarrh."

Frank Artman, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Writes from 1225 Elm street: "I have taken six bottles of Peruna. I am well."

Mrs. G. Morrison, of Indianapolis, Indiana.
Writes from 100 S. New Jersey street: "Peruna cleared my head, leaving no trace of catarrh."

G. H. Thompson, of Raleigh, Miss.
Writes: "I have been cured of catarrh."

Urgent Need for Pe-ru-na in Every State.

CATARRH is a prevalent disease throughout the United States. Catarrhal diseases are the cause of at least one-half of the deaths.

A careful compilation made from the United States mortal statistics shows the relative frequency of catarrhal diseases in the various states and territories. This map has been prepared at great expense and care, and indicates by the light shading those sections of the United States least subject to catarrh, and the darker shading those localities most subject.

Catarrhal diseases are the persistent bane of our climate. It is the one disease which prevails winter and summer, east and west, north and south.

To devise a remedy which should meet the perpetual plague has been the lifelong ambition of Dr. Hartman.

His fame in the treatment of catarrhal diseases is known everywhere throughout the civilized world.

The compound, Peruna, was not devised in a moment, nor hastily contrived. It is the result of years of experience and study. It is the greatest medicinal achievement of the age.

Peruna checks a cold instantly. Peruna stops a cough by removing the cause. Peruna cures catarrh by eradicating it from the system.

Peruna cures catarrhal diseases of the stomach and bowels by cleansing the mucous membranes.

Peruna is the greatest of American remedies because it successfully combats the greatest of American diseases.

Mrs. Gussie Sporleder, of Chicago, Ill.
Writes: "I took six bottles of Peruna for catarrh. I have permanent relief."

J. S. Snyder, of Trenton, Kentucky.
Writes: "Peruna has done me more good than all else I tried."

A Woman's Headache

generally comes because of troubles peculiar to women; these troubles come from a cause simple in itself, but which Beecham's Pills will quickly remove. There are many ways in which women suffer and

A Woman's Backache

is another most serious and painful experience of many women. Thousands of women are taking Beecham's Pills periodically and find them wonderful in relieving the suffering. Every woman should acquaint herself with the good these Pills can do, as

A Woman's Suffering

can be avoided by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

See special instructions to women with each box.

Sold Everywhere
in Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

MEN CURED

THE ONLY CURE FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES
WITHOUT DRUGS OR
SUFFERING

This will cure and restore full vigor for
syphilis and venereal disease, without
drugs, without suffering, without
quitting work. Cures in 10 to 15 days.
RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, 107 S. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Radam's Microbe Killer.

The only known preparation that will destroy
the germ in the blood without injury to the
system.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my
blood impure. My face was covered with pimples
which no external remedy could remove. I tried
Castor Oil and other drugs but my face was
ruined. I had a severe attack of rheumatism
and a few days later I was cured. I feel
better than I have for years."

C. J. Park, 107 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Deal for
The Doves
Cascarets
SWEET CATHARTIC
TRY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Tastes Good, No Food,
Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, No Stomach, No
Griping, No Pain, No Suffering, No Danger,
Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Bartley Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 40c
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

THE MAN WHO IS
ROBBING HIS BRAIN
OF ITS EXECUTIVE FORCE

By attending to minor details
which should be assigned to a
subordinate may see his need
and perhaps

Advertise
in
Post-Dispatch
Wants

For the proper assistant.
\$100 Help and Situation
Ads in P.-D. Wants last week
are the surest way to get other
newspaper contained.

ST. LOUIS BEST EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
First in Everything

STRENUA DEVELOPER APPLIANCE

The blood being developed
by the Strenua Developer
which uses no drugs, no
quackery, will cure
all diseases of the
blood, and restore full
vigor and health.

THE STRENUA DEVELOPER
is a simple, easy to use
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Latest Photograph of
Miss Carrie Wilson, 3728 64th Place, Chicago.

Danderine

Grew Miss Wilson's Hair
AND WE CAN

PROVE IT.

Danderine is So Exhilarating,
Invigorating

and strengthening to both the hair and scalp that even
a 25c bottle of it is often enough to show wonderful im-
provements. It at once imparts a sparkling brilliancy
and velvety softness to the hair, and a few weeks' use
will cause new hair to sprout out all over the scalp and
grow abundantly, long and beautiful. Use it every day
for awhile, after which two or three times a week will
be enough to complete whatever growth you desire.

NOW at all druggists, in three sizes, 25c.
50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

FREE. To show how quickly Danderine acts, we
will send a large sample free by return mail to
anyone who sends this advertisement to the
Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address,
and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

FOREST RESERVE TO BE GIVEN TO AMERICAN GAME

Two Lefty Peaks in Wichita Mountains to Be Inclosed by Fencing of Indian Territory Tract If Plan Goes Through.

SENATORS IN FAVOR OF APPROPRIATION FOR IT

Fifty-Four Miles of Fence, Bottom of Meshed and Top of Barbed Wire, Will Be Required to Prevent Breaks.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 14.—The proposition to convert the national forest reserve, in the Wichita mountains, in southwestern Oklahoma, into a national game preserve, is meeting with such encouragement that already the plans for its maintenance are being considered. It will be the original national game preserve in the entire United States, and will be maintained principally under the provisions of the Lacey bill, which passed the last Congress, making of it a hatchery or mammoth government game breeding ranch, after the manner of the various government fish hatcheries now located throughout the country.

Immediately after Congress reconvenes a report will be made to the Senate by Dr. C. B. Penrose of Philadelphia, a brother of the senior senator from Pennsylvania. Dr. Penrose is chairman of the board of control, having in charge the protection of national game and enforcing the laws in connection therewith. This board was provided by the Lacey bill, and is the result of the efforts of the National Sportsmen's League to secure legislation which will protect wild game in this country. The measure making a national game preserve in Oklahoma has already passed the House, and has met with such favor in the Senate that its passage is secured.

The matter of appropriation, to carry into effect the provisions of the measure is the only thing left to be agreed upon, and for recommendations along this line Dr. Penrose was sent to the Wichita mountains to investigate. He spent several weeks there, returning to Philadelphia after Congress adjourned for the holidays. The measure is being looked after in the Senate by Senator Penrose, who, like his brother, is one of the most enthusiastic sportsmen in the country. In fact it is said that 75 per cent of the United States senators are members of the National Sportsmen's League.

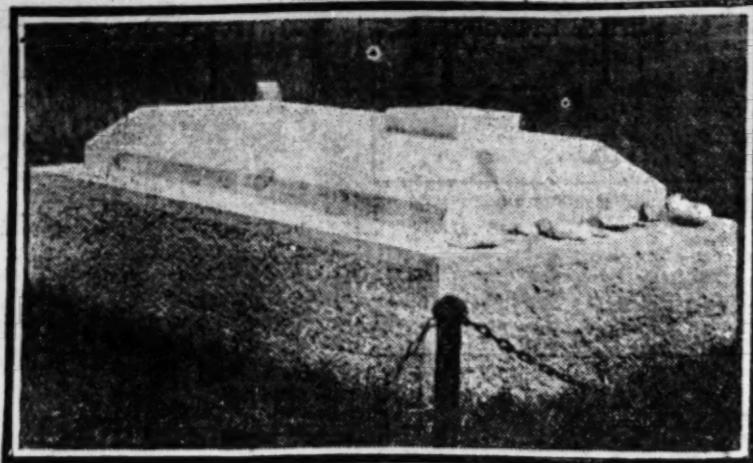
\$50,000 Needed to Prepare the Reserve.

Dr. Penrose will recommend favorably on the bill carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for putting the land in shape for the preserve. It will take a fence 54 miles long and eight feet high, costing \$17,000. This fence will be of wire, with mesh wire at the bottom and barbed wire close together at the top. The enclosure will contain a tract of land twelve miles square. This, as a game preserve, will be under the protection and direct control of the government game laws, which are the same as those of the National Sportsmen's League, and in addition to this large tract will be the adjoining Fort Sill military reservation of 55,000 acres now covered by the national game laws. The preserve's boundary line cuts in two mountains Scott and Sheridan, the highest peaks in the Wichitas, and it is hoped to get the consent of the General Land Department allowing these two mountains in their entirety to be enclosed.

In addition to the cost of the fencing it will be necessary to construct two mammoth dams, the material for which, with the exception of the cement, is now on the ground. These when completed will cover 3000 acres with water. An appropriation of \$5000 annually for policing the preserve is also asked, as it will be necessary to give the inclosure the strictest watch and protection at all times. Under the provisions of the Lacey bill there is a sum of \$10,000 annually appropriated for the collection of game for such a preserve and the propagation of wild game. Since the passage of that bill there has accumulated in this fund about \$9,000.

Already within the confines of this pre-

HUSBAND'S TOMB BUILT SO MISSOURI WIDOW CAN SEE REMAINS AT WILL



THE DORSA TOMB.

Through 18-Inch Aperture, in 11,000-Pound Crypt, Mrs. Dorsa Looks Upon Her Late Companion to Assuage Her Poignant Grief.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 14.—The strangest tomb in America, if not in the world, is that in which lie the remains of Lon Dorsa, in the Nevada cemetery. It is so constructed the widow can look upon the body at will.

Dorsa was an employee of Insane Asylum No. 3, in this city, when he died in 1887 at 26 years of age. He was interred in an ordinary grave, but a few weeks later his widow decided to have a tomb built for him.

She, accordingly, ordered a marble worker to have a restorer in a solid granite block, 18 inches square and covered with glass. A piece of stone carved to represent a bible, is the covering of the aperture. It can be lifted easily by the widow's hand and when Mrs. Dorsa's grief becomes unusually poignant, she goes to the cemetery and gazes for hours at a time upon the face of her dead husband.

Another curious feature about the tomb is a photograph of the dead man with a glass and porcelain cover, which adorns one end of the granite crypt. If the body should be stolen and another substituted, even a stranger could quickly detect the robbery, for all visitors, of whom there are hundreds yearly, compare the features of the dead man with those shown in the picture.

Though the tomb is slight and scientific assured Mrs. Dorsa the remains would be preserved indefinitely by this arrangement, the body has undergone many changes. It has turned almost black, but the general outline of the features remains unchanged.

posed preserve, which is now known as the National Forest Reserve, there are many wild animals and birds, including black bear, numerous herds of white-tail deer, prairie chickens, quail and wood ducks by the hundreds. They exist entirely off the natural products of the land, such as acorns, hawes and grubworms. The bear and deer eat all of these with a relish, as well as do the birds. It is planned during the first year of the preserve to sow the valleys to Kaffir corn and sunflowers, products which will seed the ground and insure an annual crop without replanting. These will furnish an additional big food supply to the game.

Former Infantryman

Devised the Plan.

Wild game will be brought from many parts of the country to stock this preserve. This matter will be in the hands of the National Sportsmen's League, Eastern pheasants, wild pigeons, wild turkeys, deer and bear, native to this and Indian Territory, will be placed within the inclosure. The birds, before being turned loose, will have one joint of their left wings amputated. This will prevent the birds from flying over the fence, and the amputation can be done by experts with- out the aid of a gun. The birds, the young will naturally remain close to the parent birds. There are now scattered throughout the two Territories all kinds of herds of deer, and these will be rounded up and sent to the preserve as soon as it is fenced.

The originator of the plan to establish such a preserve is A. C. Cooper of Fort Sill, a typical Western sportsman of the old type, who has made Fort Sill his headquarters for 14 years. He began his service there as a United States Infantryman and remained there for 14 years. He conceived the idea of converting the National forest reserve into a game preserve, and with a commission from Gov. Ferguson empowering him to act Cooper took the matter up with the inclosure the strictest watch and protection at all times. Under the provisions of the Lacey bill there is a sum of \$10,000 annually appropriated for the collection of game for such a preserve and the propagation of wild game. Since the passage of that bill there has accumulated in this fund about \$9,000.

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MANY PROBLEMS FOR THE COTTON GROWERS

Big Meeting at New Orleans This Month Will Cover a Wide Range.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—The discussion before the big cotton growers' association convention which is to be held at New Orleans Jan. 24, 25 and 26, will cover a wide range of subjects, crystallizing on the handling of this year's surplus, the reduction of the acreage, and on plans for warehousing cotton under the control of the producers themselves. All three of these big subjects are of equal interest to the farmer, the merchant and the banker of the South.

The handling of the surplus and the reduction of acreage will have to be discussed in their entirety, for no definite plan for either has yet been framed. The warehousing matter, however, has been developed to a greater or less extent by the progress made on the "Waco plan," which was framed by the farmers and business men of Waco, Texas, and approved and elaborated by the farmers in convention at St. Louis several months ago. This plan provides for local warehouses built on approved plans in order that insurance and other expenses will be minimized. These warehouses are to be owned and controlled by the farmers. A big central company, also to be owned and controlled by the farmers, or if deemed best by farmers, merchants and bankers, is also provided for.

The local companies will manage their own affairs, guided and protected by the parent company.

Abstinence With a Vengeance.

Mrs. Flynn: My Moke swore off drinking a month ago today.

Mrs. Flynn: Shure an' that's nothing, my old man has sworn off a dozen times in the last three weeks.—Puck.

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SENATOR'S SON WOULD DIVORCE YOUNG BRIDE

After Just One Year of Married Life P. H. Marcum Prepares to Have the Matrimonial Bond Dissolved by the Courts.

WIFE'S HOLIDAY TRIP BROUGHT THE CRISIS

Her Visit to Her Parents Against His Wishes Brought on the Break That Had Been Threatened for Long Time.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The present week has witnessed the termination of a romance filled with love and happiness such as few lives have experienced, and begun a series of events that promise to develop a story of suffering and pathos such as is rarely chronicled outside of the lids of a work of fiction.

Two years ago P. Hal Marcum, a son of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of this state and of Kentucky and son of Senator James H. Marcum, was a law student of the University of West Virginia at Morgantown. Only 20 years of age, he went there to finish a law course under St. George Tucker Brooke. It was there that Mr. Marcum, who graduated with the highest honors of his class, met Miss Isabelle Winans, the daughter of Rev. William Winans of New Haven, Conn.

She was but 18 years of age, with soft brown eyes and hair of a beautiful tinge. In addition to her youth and good looks her charms were those of intellect and refinement, and to these were added a voice of rare sweetness. Her talents were so promising that her father sent her to Morgantown to have her voice cultured by the vocal teacher of the university and it was there, as stated, that the young people met, loved and plighted their troth.

Recognizing that they must finish their studies, the young people remained there two years, until Mr. Marcum graduated and came to his home in the suburbs of this city and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

In the meantime Rev. Mr. Winans had

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

How People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of caries.

All drugs, sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal and harmless antiseptics in tablet form, which in the form of large, pleasant lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some cases a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

ELEGANT NEW THROUGH SLEEPER SERVICE TO FLORIDA.
Penetrating the Famous "Blue Grass" of Kentucky One night on the road. For full particulars and literature apply to Southern Ry. Office, 719 Olive Street.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Toilet Preparation
for the Face, Neck, Hair, and
Body. It is a perfect skin
preparation and cleanses the
skin in a most delicate and
effective manner. It is sold
everywhere. Price 25c. per
bottle. Sent by mail on receipt
of 25c. in advance.
J. J. Wilson Drug Co., 618 and Washington St.
St. Louis, Mo., Distributors and Franklin St.

CHICKEN'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
For the cure of all
fevers, colds, influenza,
croup, whooping cough,
sore throat, and all
other ailments of the
throat and lungs. It is
a most effective and
safe remedy. Price 25c.
per box. Sent by mail
on receipt of 25c. in
advance.
J. J. Wilson Drug Co., 618 and Washington St.
St. Louis, Mo., Distributors and Franklin St.

Couple Whose Romance Has Ended.



Mrs. P. Hal Marcum

received a call from the Borough Park M. E. Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and removed to that city. Miss Winans returned to her home and soon the engagement of Mr. Marcum and Miss Winans was announced. The marriage took place a year ago last December at the home of the bride.

After the bridal tour Mr. Marcum brought his wife to his home in this city, where they took up their residence in the comfortable old home of the bridegroom's parents.

They entertained lavishly, and for nearly a year their pathway seemed strewn with roses, and when it was learned this week that they had separated the news came like a peal of thunder from a clear sky and stirred the social circles of this city and state as no other event of the kind had ever done before.

The first intimation the public received of the domestic trouble was when Mrs. Marcum was carried half fainting from the law office of her husband into the Florio Hotel, near by.

Mrs. Marcum when interviewed gave her version of the affair as follows: About the middle of December she went to the home of her parents in Brooklyn to spend the holidays, expecting that her husband would join her there, spend the holiday season with her, both to return to their own home afterward. She stated that she received as many as two letters, long loving letters, from her husband daily for some time, when they suddenly ceased. After a few days she became so worried that she telegraphed him and received no reply, she telegraphed Frank B. Enslow, Jr., an intimate friend of her husband, who wired to return that her husband would never again receive her.

Upon receipt of this message she and her father, the Rev. Mr. Winans, boarded the first train and came to Huntington. She and her father remained at once to Mr. Marcum's home and, not finding him there, went to his office, from which she was shortly afterward carried in a fainting condition.

Pleads With Husband.

While at the office of her husband she learned from his own lips that he was going to institute divorce proceedings. She threw her arms about his neck and wept as if her heart was breaking. But her husband was unmoved. It was two days later she recovered sufficiently from the shock to take the train with her father for home.

Before leaving Huntington Rev. Mr. Winans secured the services of Judge John H. Holt, and stated that his daughter would enter counter proceedings in case her husband filed a bill of divorce. Mr. Marcum, when seen, said that when his wife wanted to go home to spend the holidays he objected, and that she went against his wishes, and that he did not write her, but informed her before she left that if she went she might properly never return.

Mr. Marcum made the statement that on the day of the wedding, and five hours before they were united, they talked over their prospective marriage and both agreed that it was a mistake; that he offered to leave her and return home, and that she could inform her friends that he was an embittered or anything else that she desired, in order to protect herself and relieve the family of embarrassment. But that she said: "No. The guests are invited and will be here to carry out the program."

Mr. Marcum has brought suit for divorce, but as yet his name has not been filed. He has engaged a local attorney to take charge of his case. All that Mr. Marcum would state in regard to his petition and declaration was that it would when filed startle society.

SUICIDE WROTE HIS EPITAPH

Revolver and Poem Found Lying by Side of Disconsolate Man's Body.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—After writing his epitaph, Walter C. Cowgill, 25 years old, ended his life. Near the body was a revolver and a poem telling of his profligacy, ending as follows:
But this is the end and the grave draws near,
But never once have I shed a tear.
I sat and thought as the hours went by
That some day I would have to die.
That I'd take a ride in a big black hack,
So I've hurried and rushed and never tried to save,
For I knew I'd lose it all when I hit the grave.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

OZAR AND KAISER WRITE TO EACH OTHER WEEKLY.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg never were more closely allied than they are today. The Kaiser and the Czar have become the most intimate friends. They write to one another weekly, discussing with remarkable freedom everything which concerns their two countries.
The imperial correspondence is dispatched between the two capitals by special messengers. To make more binding the ties between the two emperors, Maj. Count von Lamsdorff of the German embassy in St. Petersburg has been made a member of the Czar's private suite, while here in Berlin Col. de Shchekob, military attaché of the Russian embassy, has been similarly attached to the private suite of the Kaiser. These two officers are really acting as confidential secretaries to the two emperors, and are employed by the Czar and the Kaiser for the purpose of maintaining the personal attachment of military officers to the persons of sovereigns is a relic of an ancient custom. It is revived now and the confidential and close manner in which it is being maintained shows that the Czar and the Kaiser are at the closest of personal friends, as well as political allies.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

SUNDAY FUNERALS BARRED IN DENVER

All Burials Must Take Place on Week Days Is Cemetery Managers' Ultimatum.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 14.—No more funerals on Sunday in Denver.

No more fraternal society funerals in Riverside or Fairmount cemeteries. No more brass band accompaniments for funerals in Riverside and Fairmount cemeteries.

No Sunday visitors and no Sunday decorating of graves in Riverside or Fairmount cemeteries.

So many protests have come from lot owners, undertakers and ministers of the gospel relating to Sunday funerals that a change has been decided on.

The association will also add its voice, making a declaration that it is impossible to handle the Sunday funerals. Last Sunday, for instance, there were 15 funerals in Riverside and Fairmount cemeteries, and it is a number of cases the bodies had been held for burial since the previous Tuesday.

The laborers at the two cemeteries joined in the chorus of general protest. They say they should be entitled to one day of rest out of the seven, and Sunday is their preference.

"Rose" lives in St. Louis. Have you seen her?

SCHOOL AVOIDS A DANGER.

Won't Have Senator's Gift That Might Cause "Spooning."

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
MAHANOTY CITY, Pa., Jan. 14.—State Senator Thomas' gift of a museum to the board of education will not be housed for instructional display in glazed cabinets in the corridor of the high school. Superintendent Edward opposed the proposition for the reason that it would provide a "spoiling" place and promote "spooning" among the boys and girls, who, he said, would loiter in the passage under the pretense of examining the specimens. Platon to friendships among the co-eds are frowned upon by the superintendent. The exhibit will be stored in the public library.

THE FINEST TONIC FOR SICKLY GIRLS AND WOMEN, IS HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters.



Thousands of sickly girls and women now take the Bitters in preference to all other women's remedies. They were persuaded to try it and found it far superior to all others as a Monthly Regulator and Tonic for their weak organs. They also found that it cured them of Backache, Cramps, Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Heartburn, Bloating, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Constipation.

One bottle will be sufficient to convince you of its value. Try it without delay and you'll be thankful for the hint. Here's proof:

Mrs. M. J. Odell, Odell, W. Va., says:

"I have used your Bitters for General Weakness and Loss of Appetite with good results. I heartily endorse it."

Mrs. J. C. Klein, Krupp, Mich., says:

"I have used your Bitters in my family with splendid results. I can truthfully recommend it."

THE GENUINE HAS OUR PRIVATE STAMP OVER THE NECK OF THE BOTTLE.

1500 DINE ON ROAST MUSKRAT

2800 of the Animals Are Consumed at Michigan Club's Annual Feast.

MEAT FIT FOR KING'S TABLE

Dark in Color, but Possessed of Sweetness Unknown to Wild Duck or Venison.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 14.—The great annual muskrat feast of the Monroe Yacht Club was enjoyed by 1500 men who disposed of over 2800 muskrats.

Cheer after cheer was given for prominent yachtsmen and conversation was impossible. As every fresh crowd arrived the band played "The Conquering Hero Comes," adding to the general din. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor John Strong of South Rockwood was recognized and given a tremendous ovation. Joe Laete, a grizzled French trapper, now gamekeeper of the club, was roundly cheered.

Frank Wade of Toledo, who, with the late "Golden Rule" Jones, mayor of Toledo, was accused of carrying away portions of muskrat in his pockets at the previous feast, stated that his pleasure was saddened by the death of his friend, but that it was impossible for him to miss the feast.

At 10 o'clock the tables and chairs were shoved into one corner and pandemonium reigned.

Life buoys were placed about the necks of prominent yachtsmen and they were dragged away from the "wet" side of the armory to suitable moorings, where they were anchored. The speech-making program was abandoned and the crowd amused itself by seeing how much noise could be made. It was long after midnight before the second annual muskrat carnival of the Monroe Yacht Club became history.

Preparation for the "rat" carnival were begun weeks ago, and the club advertised for 300 of the animals. Commodore W. B. Sterling, H. A. Conant, Charles Greening and Edward Wilder constituted the committee in charge of the carnival and they did themselves proud. C. B. Southworth of the Park Hotel was the caterer. Davis & Look did the cooking. The rats were placed in small pans and thrust into the bread ovens by the hundreds. The cooking process was begun late in the afternoon and was not finished until 8 o'clock, when the last breakfast was conveyed to the armory. Here they were heated, then served.

Commodore Sterling's assertion that the muskrat was a delicacy was well borne out. Visitors from other cities who had never before tasted the meat declared that it was fit for the palate of a king. The best that the Monroe marshes could furnish was provided by the trappers, who had been spurred on to their task by liberal pay.

The meat was of a decidedly dark color, but its sweetness was of a quality not possessed by wild duck or venison. It was tender and devoid of all musk taste, due to the careful manner in which it had been prepared.

When the banqueters had finished they mingled in the hall, and the pleasures of eating muskrat and yachting were discussed.

The hall was all too small to accommodate the crowds, and it was packed to suffocation. If the Monroe Yacht Club gives its third annual feast, Commodore Conant believes that it will be necessary to construct a building for this purpose alone.

"Rose" was a St. Louis department store girl. Have you met her?

Never Had a Chance.

"What is the greatest speech that I have ever developed?"

The greatest speech," said the statesman with the disappointed look, "was never delivered. I wrote it myself."—Washington Star.

THE RISE OF ROSE

It is a story of St. Louis department store life, written true to character, containing incidents that are known to many persons employed in these establishments. It is

A Modern Romance

Depicting the struggles of a girl who resolves to make a fortune and starts at the bottom of the ladder, climbing through her ability in the face of many disappointments to a high position.

It Is Absolutely Unique

Among novels, for never before has the story of a girl's rise been told in a work of fiction. You have read of many boys who climbed the ladder of fortune, but never of a girl. Rose is not

A Mrs. Chadwick

She is honest, bright, helpful and persevering. Through a thousand temptations she advances unscathed to the accomplishment of the plan she laid out for herself when very young. Her story is inspiring, and notwithstanding the fact that it is told as fiction, it is

A True History

Rose lives in St. Louis today, an honored woman, whose large interests and broad charities have made her known and endeared her to hundreds who will recognize her when they read Ivan Whinn's novel. The story moves more quietly than "Myra," but has many thrilling incidents.

Begins Monday

IN THE POST- DISPATCH

Complete in Seven Chapters,
The Last Appearing
SUNDAY, JAN. 22

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1905.

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"LOOPS THE LOOP" TO DEATH

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Dr. Clark, known as "Diavolo," a bicyclist, during a performance at Cienfuegos today, was probably fatally injured. While alighting after a leap, his bicycle broke, smashing Diavolo's face and fracturing his skull.

"Advertising that Pays Grows."
"Advertising that Grows Pays."

St. Louis ...Merchants...

Advertised in the St. Louis Newspapers, during the entire Year 1904, as follows:

	COLUMNS.
Post-Dispatch, -	14,287
Globe-Democrat, -	10,005
Republic, -	9,646
Star, -	5,781
Chronicle, -	4,443

Why?

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

BALL PREVENTED BY FIRE; GUESTS SEE MAN RESCUED

Women in Dancing Slippers Stand in Slushy Street and Watch Escorts Assist Firemen at Social Turner Hall in North St. Louis.

RESCUER CARRIES SICK MAN THROUGH SMOKE

Flames Supposed to Have Originated in Furnace and Quick Spread of Blaze Is Watched by Crowd of 2000.

Fire prevented festivities in Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets, last night. Guests who came to dance saw the thrilling rescue of a family from the building. Women stood in the street with slushy water soaking their dainty dancing slippers, while their escorts aided firemen in saving the furnishings of the ballroom, where they had expected to participate in the annual ball of the Central Rowing Club.

The fire originated shortly after 7 o'clock in the basement of the Turner hall, which is a social center in North St. Louis. Herman Pfeiffer, custodian of the building, who was ill, was carried from his room on the second floor after smoke had become so dense that his wife and daughters were driven from the room.

The Central Rowing Club had engaged the hall and invitations were issued to 500 persons. The ball was planned to be the greatest event in the club's history. The grand march was to begin at 8 o'clock and many suppers were hastily swallowed so that young women could be ready when their beaux arrived.

Woman Discovers Fire.
Mrs. Pfeiffer, who was to be the acting hostess, hurried her evening meal. She had just set the table for her husband, who was too ill to leave his bed, when she noticed the smoke.

"The furnace must be smoking," Pfeiffer said. "We must attend to it so the ballroom will be warm."

Mrs. Pfeiffer opened the door leading out to the hall and a gust of smoke greeted her. As she ran down the stairway Gus Becker, an attaché of the building, met her at her foot of the stairs and led her out into the street.

"Get my husband," she cried. Becker ran back into the building, but could not reach the bedroom where Pfeiffer was.

Meantime August Fohman of 120 Montgomery street, who had come as a guest at the ball, responded to Mrs. Pfeiffer's cries. He tried to enter the building from the Monroe street side, but found the front door fastened.

He ran around the corner and through the Thirteenth street door. Smoke assailed him but groping his way, he gained the second floor and reached Pfeiffer, who was helpless beside the window. Fohman caught him in his arms and carried him to the street, down the smoke laden stairway.

Edna and her mother, Mrs. Caroline Helbing, 1309 Monroe street, Susan Pfeiffer, who were in the bar room on the lower floor of the hall, when the fire started escaped injury. More than 2000 persons were attracted to the scene.

Continued on page two.

ENFORCE ALL LAWS, SAYS NEW HEAD OF POLICE

President Stewart of the Board of Commissioners Declares That This Duty Is Not Optional With the Department.

NO HALF WAY MEASURES TOWARD SUNDAY SALOONS

First Duty of Police Is to Preserve Order, See That NO Laws Are Disobeyed and That Every Citizen Is Fully Protected.

PRESIDENT STEWART'S IDEAL POLICEMAN.

A perfect gentleman in bearing and thought.
He has a high moral tone, is amiable, patient, firm and courageous.
He is careful of his personal appearance.
He is honorable and his testimony is absolutely reliable.
St. Louis police can only arrive at highest efficiency by being taken out of politics.
Police are guardians and protectors of life and property.
St. Louis policemen are of a high degree of courage.
Our police should be developed to a high degree of thinking and high feeling.

Alphonso C. Stewart has been appointed president of the St. Louis board of police commissioners by Gov. Folk, and his name will probably go to the state senate for confirmation tomorrow.

Mr. Stewart confesses that he is utterly without experience in police matters, but will bring to the new position an unbiased judgment and a firm intention to see that the statutes are enforced by the police.

He will be found not an "easy proposition" by systematic lawbreakers, for he is of the stern disciplinarian type and he has a steadfast conviction that laws were made to be obeyed and that the police have no discretion in the manner in which they shall be obeyed.

Mr. Stewart is an attorney by profession, the general counsel for the St. Louis Union Trust Co., and a hard-working lawyer.

He does not look like 57 years by a decade, for he has a rather youthful figure, and his face, which is decorated with a gray mustache, lighted by a pair of deep blue eyes and strengthened by a firm square jaw, are younger than his years.

He was born in Lebanon, Missouri, Tenn., the son of a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, who graduated from West Point and came out of the war a lieutenant-general.

Mr. Stewart came to St. Louis in 1873 and was for several years general attorney for the Texas & St. Louis Railway. In 1889 he organized the St. Louis Trust Co., of which he was secretary and general counsel, and when the company absorbed the Union Trust Co., in 1902, he continued in the latter capacity.

He is a member of the St. Louis, Monday and Country clubs, and is affiliated with the King's Highway Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His principal recreation is reading.

Although he has been in St. Louis for 32 years, he has not been in the city long enough to be considered a St. Louisian. He is very fond of music and of attending musical concerts.

His home is at 7 Windermer place, and his family consists of a wife and two children: a daughter and two grandchildren.

St. Louisans, Here Is Your New Police Commissioner Who Says—You Must Obey ALL the Laws



ALPHONSO C. STEWART.

PRIVATE DESERTS; IS THOUGHT A SPY

Peter G. Emmett, Clerk at Fort McHenry, Is Missing, Together With Drawing and Papers.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 14.—Private Peter G. Emmett, a clerk at headquarters at Fort McHenry for several months, and now alleged to be an English spy, has been missing since last Wednesday evening. A number of drawings of the fort and other papers are also gone. The police suspect that he has left the country.

WARMER WEATHER IS PROMISED

Fair Sunday Is Forecasted, With Rising Temperature and Northwest Winds.

At last relief from weather of zero variety is promised St. Louis. The mercury will continue to hover around the cipher to which it has descended but once this winter, though by Monday afternoon a couple every year and organized today by the election of officers.

Justice "Bobby" Carroll was there prepared to perform the ceremony, and President W. A. Kane last night when he announced that no candidates had presented themselves for the eighth annual wedding of the association, which was to have been publicly celebrated then.

"Why, since that talk started, all these young people are holding off in the hope that they may get in under a limited time law. Seems to me they don't want to get married in the good old-fashioned way any more."

In expectation of witnessing the annual public wedding of the association, a large crowd gathered in Tivoli Hall on Olive street.

Justice "Bobby" Carroll was there prepared to perform the ceremony, and President W. A. Kane last night when he announced that no candidates had presented themselves for the eighth annual wedding of the association, which was to have been publicly celebrated then.

"Why, since that talk started, all these young people are holding off in the hope that they may get in under a limited time law. Seems to me they don't want to get married in the good old-fashioned way any more."

ROBBED ON A CROWDED CAR

New Yorker Falls Victim to Highwaymen in Midst of Throng of People.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—On the rear platform of a crowded cross-town car at 4th street, last night, a New Yorker was robbed by highwaymen in the midst of a throng of people.

FORMER ST. LOUIS MAN DEAD

Robert E. Winn, Once Telegraph Employee Here, Expired at Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 14.—Robert Emmett Winn, assistant superintendent of the Western Union telegraph company's St. Louis district died here today. For a time he was chief clerk to superintendent Cook at St. Louis.

NO CANDIDATES FOR HAPPY HOME

Although Association "Hung Up" Its Tempting Prize, There Was Nothing Doing.

"Unless somebody checks this agitation for ten-year marriages, I'm afraid the Happy-Home Protective Association will have to go out of business for lack of homes to protect," mournfully observed President W. A. Kane last night when he announced that no candidates had presented themselves for the eighth annual wedding of the association, which was to have been publicly celebrated then.

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RAILROAD MEN PLAN FIGHT

Legislative Committee Organizes to Work for New State Laws.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—The legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Missouri met and organized today by the election of officers.

FOLK GETS FLORAL EMBLEM

Railroad Track and Buzzsaw Gracefully Interwoven in Gift to Governor.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—Gov. Folk was presented tonight with a magnificent floral emblem by the representatives of the Missouri Railway Immigration. The presentation took place at the mansion.

M'KINLEY'S NIECE—MARRIED

Mrs. Morse, Widow of United States Judge Became Wife of Harry Rowell Cooper.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mrs. M. McKimley Morse, widow of the late Judge George F. Morse of the United States Court for the district of Columbia, was married to Harry Rowell Cooper of San Francisco to-day.

SHOT HIMSELF AS WIFE WAS SHOPPING

Henry Engermann, Stricken With Paralysis and Losing His Mind, Ended His Life.

When Henry Engermann returned from a shopping tour at 7:15 o'clock last night he was surprised to find his house, 4324 Rutgers street, dark. He let himself into the hall called her husband, who was an invalid and whom she had left at home when she went downtown.

Getting no reply to her calls, she lighted the house, and began a search for him. In a room on the second floor she found him lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his right temple.

Dr. W. P. Burton of 407 Manchester road was sent for and said that Engermann had probably shot himself between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Engermann was a bartender, but had not worked for 18 months on account of ill health. He had suffered a severe paralytic stroke, since which he has at times not been wholly in his right mind.

In the room was found a note, written in German, which, translated, was as follows:

"There are three or four days together when I do not remember anything since I suffered the paralytic stroke. For this reason I must leave you. I am no use to you here any longer. Please see that Charles Geraghty buries me. With love, I am your husband."

Engermann was comfortably well-off, and had no relatives in St. Louis except his wife. He was a member of the Pacific and the Bartenders' Union.

O. W. CRAWFORD ARRESTED

A news dispatch from New Orleans last night told of the arrest there of O. W. Crawford, up to a year ago St. Louis manager of a Southern land concern, on the charge of having stolen \$25,000 from Mary Schwegel of Chicago.

"The letter to the police commissioner asserted that the writer was a member of a society which had declared war on England and would destroy every ship bringing the British to the coast," said Vernon H. Brown, the American agent of the company.

"The trunk was sent down to the pier and did not get on board. It was on the pier awaiting a steamer and would never have been sent on board until it had been identified by the owner, but we do not know whether it was ever the man's intention to blow up the ship."

"CHECKERS" MAY LOSE FOOT

Original of Henry Blossom's Play Suffers From Bad Case of Blood-Poisoning.

Edward Campbell, a clerk of the Central District Police Court, and who is known as "Checkers," is in danger of losing his left foot through blood poisoning. A week ago while taking an inventory of some property belonging to prisoners he accidentally dropped a hot iron on his left foot.

COMMISSIONER REINSTATED

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Michel Le Grevy, formerly commissioner-general of France to the St. Louis Exposition, will resume his functions at the ministry of commerce today, after his retirement, resulting from his controversy with President Combes over the attempt to bribe the latter to allow the Carthagenians to remain in the town.

DID DYNAMITE BLOW BIG LINER UP ON ATLANTIC?

Gessler Rousseau, Held a Prisoner in Philadelphia, Suspected of Destruction of Steamship Narconio With Awful Loss of Life.

MANY OTHER OUTRAGES LAID AT THE SAME DOOR

Attempt to Wreck Frederick the Great Statue, Battleship Connecticut and Gunner Umbria Perhaps Captive's Work.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Was the White Star liner Narconio, lost at sea a dozen years ago, with several hundred passengers, blown up by Gessler Rousseau, the confessed dynamite arrested in Philadelphia Friday with an internal machine in his possession?

The police suspect that he not only destroyed the Narconio, but that he tried to wreck the United States battleship Connecticut recently, and that the recent attempt to demolish the statue of Frederick the Great, the Kaiser's gift to this country, in Washington, was his work. He has been positively identified as the "G. Rousseau" who sent an internal machine to the Cunard pier here May 2, 1903, for shipment on the Umbria.

Rousseau is believed to be a dangerous fanatic and the police are taking steps to have him brought here for trial in connection with the Umbria affair.

When the photographs taken of Rousseau by the Philadelphia police were today shown to Mrs. Curry, the woman with whom the man who attempted to destroy the Umbria boarded, she said: "That's the man. He's my old boarder with the explosive trunk."

Other New Yorkers who had dealings with the Umbria man identified him.

Rousseau's coolness and nerve does not desert him. He sits quietly in his cell in Philadelphia. His only requests have been for the newspapers. His one and only boast was that he had friends who would come to his assistance at the proper time.

The most interesting feature of the case is the suspicion that he was concerned in the loss of the White Star Narconio, which sailed from Liverpool and was never heard of again. The disappearance of the vessel and its human freight has always been shrouded in mystery.

In the house at 221 Washington boulevard where Rousseau lived, the man who was sent to the Umbria, was found a part of a note written in French on a scrap of newspaper, which read:

"The destruction of the Narconio was committed by the Philadelphia police is similar to that to that sent to the Umbria."

"We don't know just how to stop this man Rousseau," said Inspector McKinley, who was in charge of the case. "There is also a theory that the man who attempted to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington a few days ago, and a negro who was the miscreant in Washington will be taken to Philadelphia to see if he can identify the prisoner."

Two Machines Alike.
The machine found in Rousseau's telephone bag by the Philadelphia police is similar to that to that sent to the Umbria.

"We don't know just how to stop this man Rousseau," said Inspector McKinley, who was in charge of the case. "There is also a theory that the man who attempted to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington a few days ago, and a negro who was the miscreant in Washington will be taken to Philadelphia to see if he can identify the prisoner."

"The letter to the police commissioner asserted that the writer was a member of a society which had declared war on England and would destroy every ship bringing the British to the coast," said Vernon H. Brown, the American agent of the company.

"The trunk was sent down to the pier and did not get on board. It was on the pier awaiting a steamer and would never have been sent on board until it had been identified by the owner, but we do not know whether it was ever the man's intention to blow up the ship."

"Naturally we are interested in the case. None of our men has gone to Philadelphia. We do not contemplate taking any steps to get into the case. It is for the police to act."

Seems Quite Sane.
In Philadelphia they have a likeness of him. The chief of police tonight said: "The man has not the slightest appearance of being either insane or a 'crack' in the common acceptance of the word. He is a man of more than average intelligence and education."

"His answers are civil, but guarded and firm, and he cannot be induced to answer any questions which are asked of him. 'No, certainly, I made a mistake,' he said to the police."

Further to say, if you want to know anything about me you will have to find it out for yourself."

SEVERELY CRITICISE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Members of House Accuse Him of Thwarting Committee's Action in Panama Ry. Matter.

COMMISSION IS TO GET BUSY

Members Stirred by President's Message Will Get to Work at Once.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt has tried to forestall the investigation of the special House committee authorized to investigate the affairs of the Panama Railway Co.

The Shuckford resolution, providing for the investigation, was favorably reported by the committee on Tuesday, and on Thursday, before the House had an opportunity to act, the President issued an executive order modifying the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. that its monopoly contract with the Panama Railroad Co. would be abrogated at the end of six months.

Discussing the President's order to take effect in six months, members of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce say the contracts should be abrogated at once, since by this continuation, they say, the government of the United States becomes a party to a contract in restraint of trade. The President's haste in issuing the order, with the intention, they say, of anticipating the action of the special investigating committee.

When seen today regarding the President's order, Representative Ryan of New York said:

"The contract entirely between the Panama Railway Co. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. is plainly a monopoly and should be ended immediately, without waiting for the expiration of six months."

Representative Shuckford of Missouri, who introduced the resolution, did not wish to discuss the President's action, but he said:

"The contract is in restraint of trade, and therefore invalid on its face. I hope the President to issue his order, but I hope the President will change his mind and order its immediate what we have in that Panama Railway Co. and we should know we will sooner or later be called on to pass legislation affecting it."

The Shuckford resolution, which was waiting 19 months has been stirred up by the President's recommendations that the membership be reduced.

A plan has been adopted by which the commission is divided up into squads of two members each, which will take turns in visiting the isthmus of Panama and looking over the situation. By this system of rotating the residence on the isthmus, the members of the commission believe, public criticism will be silenced.

Chairman Walker of the commission is arranging for his trip against the measure proposing to reduce the membership. This fight will be led by Senator Alford.

STAGE PRISONER A REAL ONE

Special to the Post-Dispatch. PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 14.—From playing one of the star parts in a very melodramatic, "The Escape From Prison," to the part of a real prisoner in the county jail at Portsmouth has been the experience of Elmer Nagle, a young man of this place.

He was arrested this afternoon by Detective O'Connor on the charge of stealing a bicycle and a pair of shoes, and was committed to the county jail at Portsmouth last Thursday. This week the name was changed to "The Escape From Prison," and arrangements were being made to produce it in the local opera house.

POLITICIAN IS INDICTED

Joseph Schweninger, Prominent in Cincinnati Republican Ranks, Upon a Gambling Charge.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Joseph Schweninger, Republican member of the council and a local political leader, was today indicted by the grand jury for gambling and permitting games of chance.

It is charged in the indictment that Schweninger permitted a game to be operated at his saloon at 174 Vine street. The indictment caused surprise in political circles.

JEFFERSON CLUB CAMPAIGN.

Candidates for the Presidency Are Making Great Canvasses.

The two candidates for the presidency of the Jefferson Club, which will hold its election for a successor to Harry B. Hawes Thursday evening are making a vigorous campaign. Horace S. Rumsey, general manager of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co. and Glen Arnold, trial attorney in the office of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, engaged in the trial of the Transatlantic company and United Railways Co. cases, are the candidates, and their friends are divided on strictly factional lines.

FELL IN LOVE WITH VOICE.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. SOUTH RIVER, N. J., Jan. 14.—A romance of the telephone reached its climax today, when George Dunham, a well-to-do contractor of Perth Amboy, and Miss Ella Baird of this place were married by the Rev. Clarence Newman of the Baptist church.

Miss Baird left school to become a "hello" girl a year ago. Mr. Dunham had many occasions to use the telephone and he fell in love with her voice over the wire. He sought the girl, the acquaintance soon ripened into love, with the wedding as the result.

Luncheon at Parish House.

St. Peter's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will give a luncheon at St. Peter's parish house, Spring avenue, and Lindell boulevard, Thursday from 12 to 2 o'clock.

"The Rise of Rose" begins tomorrow.

Pointed.

CONVICTS PENNED IN WHILE PRISON BURNS

Fire in New Jersey Reformatory Causes Panic Among Prisoners Locked in Their Cells.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 14.—Curses and prayers mingled to form a bedlam in the cell house of the New Jersey reformatory this afternoon when a fire in the paint department filled the cell house with smoke and caused the prisoners to believe that the prison proper was in flames. As it was 30 of the prisoners were overcome by smoke before they could be rescued, but all revived on being carried into the air.

The convicts were marched out under a heavy guard and none too soon, as a little delay in the work of rescue would have certainly cost some lives. The loss was \$10,000.

Over 400 Employers

Of women and girls advertise their vacancies in the great Sunday Post-Dispatch morning directory today. St. Louis' best employment agency.

"First in Everything."

FARMERS TO BUILD THEIR OWN RAILWAY

Disgusted With Steam Line's Refusal to Enter Community, Plan Electric Enterprise.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 14.—Farmers living in the vicinity of Leola, in McPherson County, have taken up the project of building an electric line between that town and Aberdeen, along the same lines as that proposed under by the promoters of the famous farmers' road in Ramsey County, North Dakota.

Leola is the county seat of McPherson County, and is a railroadless town, although its people have for years placed their hopes on the fact that the "Soo" has a grade running through the town from North Dakota to Aberdeen, and every year those hopes have been buoyed up by reports that the "Soo" intended forthwith to iron the grade.

Now the farmers have become tired of waiting and propose to have a railroad if they have to build it themselves. It is probable Aberdeen capitalists will be induced to help finance the project. The country through which the line would pass is rich and prosperous.

"SICK—OF WORK? TWO MEALS A DAY INSTEAD OF THREE WILL CURE"

Workhouse Superintendent, Who Finds "Epidemic" Among Prisoners Causing Inability to Labor Upon Advent of Cold Weather, Discovers Remedy in Short Rations.

An "epidemic" was averted at the St. Louis workhouse Friday by an order reducing the number of meals from three to two per day.

Tuesday, when the worst of the cold weather began, 20 of the 410 prisoners resorted sick and unable to work. Wednesday morning the sick list was 20. Supt. Scully became alarmed. He almost had a panic Thursday morning, when the disabled ones numbered 40.

He sent for the workhouse physician, Dr. Schuck.

"Doctor," he said, "I'm afraid there's something wrong with the prisoners. There must be some sort of an epidemic."

Dr. Schuck felt 40 pulses and looked at 40 tongues.

"Nothing the matter with them," he said.

Do you know "Rose"?

WOMAN TRIED TO SAVE HUSBAND

Wife Recanted Her Assault Story Whereupon She Was Held for Perjury.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 14.—Last November Macario Sanchez made a vicious assault upon his wife, Timotea Zuniga Sanchez, breaking one of her arms in two places and inflicting numerous severe wounds upon her body. At the examining trial the wife testified to the above facts and Sanchez was bound over in the sum of \$300 on charges of assault to commit murder.

The defendant this week was allowed a habeas corpus hearing before Judge McLane. In this hearing the wife denied ever having been assaulted by her husband.

Physician A. W. Wilcox as to the wounds sustained by her during the assault and declared that her testimony against Sanchez at the examining trial was false.

The husband is still in jail on the charge of assault to murder and the wife is imprisoned on a charge of perjury.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in Everything."

VOW NOT TO WED DIVORCEES AT ALL

Kansas City Episcopal Clergymen Go Even Beyond Church Rule in Newly Signed Pledge.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—"We, the undersigned clergymen, in view of the magnitude of the divorce evil, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that we will not solemnize holy matrimony in any case in which either party has a husband or wife living, who has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

This pledge, bearing the signature of every Episcopal clergyman in Kansas City, will be posted tomorrow in the vestibule of every church in the diocese, comprising what are known as the Western Churches of Missouri.

The pledge goes somewhat farther even than the rule prescribed at the general convention of the Episcopal church in Boston last October, where marriage is withheld only from such divorced persons as secured their decree on other than statutory grounds. The canon provides, however, that no minister may be "required" to officiate at the marriage of a divorcee.

How Goods Will Be Sacrificed Tomorrow

50c Free! In the Big Store's Clearing Sale! Follow the Crowds! Mail Orders filled while goods last or money refunded. Agent for McCall's Patterns!

10c for 50c Satin Foulards!

50c Satin Foulards in Plain Colors, 19 Inches Wide, at, per yard.....10c

50c Dress Velvet.....35c	50c China Silks, every color.....25c
1.00 best Swiss Taffeta Silks.....50c	75c All-Wool Ladies' Cloth.....39c
1.50 Black Peau de Soie.....89c	50c All-Wool Scotch Suitings.....25c
1.25 Black Guaranteed Taffeta Silks, 27 inches wide.....59c	50c All-Wool French Waist-ing Flannels.....22c

60c Bed Sheets.....33c

60c Linen-Finished Bed Sheets—size 81x90—each.....33c

74c 12 yard Shelf Oil-cloth, 12 yards.....19c

20c Table Oilcloth, white, each.....10c

12c Stair Oil-cloth, per yard.....5c

12c Linen edged Scarfs—54 in. long.....15c

10c Hemmed Huck Towels—18x36.....5c

81-36 Canton.....4c

12c Lonsdale Cambric.....5c

15c Fleece Ox-ford Vests—hard ware store and M. W. Bally, a local dealer, and was committed in default of \$500 bail.

In company with his brother, Elmer Nagle, Elmer recently formed a theatrical company. It has been rehearsing here for several months, and the missing fragments, it is alleged, were to be used in the production of the play.

The play was founded on the Biddle brothers' tragedy, and, under the name of "The New Desperate Chance," made a big hit in Birdboro last Thursday. This week the name was changed to "The Escape From Prison," and arrangements were being made to produce it in the local opera house.

Men's and Young Men's 15.00 Suits and Overcoats \$8

JUST ONE MORE DAY—Choice of 2000 All-Wool, Up-to-Date Suits and Overcoats, comprising gentle black and fancy cheviot and worsted suits, also black and fancy mixture overcoats, with or without belted back, garments the fit and finish of which are absolutely perfect and correct (good enough for a lord); garments that have sold through to the entire season for 10.00, 12.00 and even 15.00. Your absolute choice of 50 styles.

Men's Corduroy Pants, the \$1

2.00 kind, 8 to 10 a. m.

French Montagnac Overcoats, sold everywhere else for 30.00 and 35.00; formerly sold by us for 25.00; in this sale.....17.95

Granite and Household Goods Almost Given Away!

59c Tea Kettles, 19c

Granite Enamel Tea Kettles—39c kind.....19c

Blue and White Enamel 2-qt. Buckets.....12c

Blue and White Enamel 4-qt. Sauce Pans.....15c

Blue and White Enamel Wash Basins.....15c

Blue and White Enamel 8-qt. Sauce Pans.....21c

Blue and White Enamel 14-qt. Dish Pans.....35c

Nothing Like It Ever Known!

50c Nickel-Plated Alarm Clocks.....39c

Blue and White Enamel 10-qt. Kettles.....27c

Blue and White Enamel 10-qt. Kettles.....21c

Blue and White Enamel 8-qt. Kettles.....23c

Granite Enamel Cake Coffee Pots.....8c

Granite Enamel Coffee Boilers—36c kind.....19c

German Granite White Chambers—65c kind.....23c

Parlor Lamps at 1/2 Price!

Fancy Decorated Lamp—center draft.....1.75

Fancy Decorated Lamp—center draft.....2.23

Fancy Decorated Lamp—center draft.....3.65

Nicely Decorated Lamp.....1.25

Galvanized Iron Water Pails—25c kind.....8c

NOTIONS! Big Embroidery Sale!

1c

5c Chambray Skirts.....1c

10c Chambray Skirts.....1c

10c Chambray Skirts.....1c

10c Chambray Skirts.....1c

10c Chambray Skirts.....1c

38c

1.00 Morocco Leather Braided Handle Bags, fitted with card case and purse, some have double frame.....38c

5c

10c Embroideries.....5c

15c Embroideries.....7c

20c Embroideries.....10c

25c Embroideries.....12c

30c Embroideries.....15c

35c Embroideries.....18c

40c Embroideries.....21c

45c Embroideries.....24c

50c Embroideries.....27c

55c Embroideries.....30c

60c Embroideries.....33c

65c Embroideries.....36c

70c Embroideries.....39c

75c Embroideries.....42c

80c Embroideries.....45c

85c Embroideries.....48c

90c Embroideries.....51c

95c Embroideries.....54c

1.00 Embroideries.....57c

Boys' 2.00 Reefers, 89c!

2.00

Boys' 2.00 SUITS reduced to.....1.25

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....1.75

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....2.25

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....2.65

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....3.25

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....3.85

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....4.75

Boys' 2.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS reduced to.....5.65

89c

Boys' 2.00 CHINCHILLA REEFERS—suits 2 to 16 years.....1.25

Boys' 2.00 CHINCHILLA REEFERS—suits 6 to 16 years.....2.75

Boys' 2.00 CORDUROY KNEE PANTS.....25c

Boys' 2.00 FLANNEL WAISTS.....25c

Boys' 2.00 ALL-WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS.....39c

25c

10c for Boys' 25c Pull-Down Caps.....25c

25c for Boys' and Girls' 75c and 50c Tams and Toques.....25c

35c for Men's and Boys' 75c Pull-Down Caps.....25c

45c for choice of any Men's \$1 Pull-Down Caps.....25c

25c for Ladies' 1.50 Shoes!

25c

At 8 a. m., 175 Pairs, as long as they last.

Boys' 1.00 Overcoats.....49c

Ladies' 1.50 Fur Trimmed Men's 1.25 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....69c

Ladies' 1.50 Fur Trimmed Men's 1.25 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....69c

Ladies' 1.50 Fur Trimmed Men's 1.25 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....69c

Ladies' 1.50 Fur Trimmed Men's 1.25 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....69c

69c

Smoking Jackets and House Coats Almost Free!

CHOICE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, formerly 5.00 and 6.00 and up.....2.95

2.95

Men's 2.00 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....2.95

Men's 2.00 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....2.95

Men's 2.00 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....2.95

Men's 2.00 Fur Trimmed Overcoats.....2.95

CLUETT SHIRTS MONARCH SHIRTS

1.00 and 2.00 Kinds



COURT FINDS NO BLAME FOR THEFT

Although Fine Is Imposed Against Man Who Stole Coal, He Needn't Pay It.

OUT OF WORK: FAMILY COLD

Judge Stanton Refuses to Allow Punishment of Man Accused by Railroad Company.

"I fine you \$5 and costs," said Judge Stanton to Edward Brown, who was brought before him yesterday on the charge of stealing coal from an Illinois Central car.

"It is my duty to impose a fine upon you. But it is also my duty, as I see it, to make sure that this fine is never collected."

"It never will be if I can prevent it. You may go now. An unfortunate and hard-working man like you should not be punished if he steals a bit of coal this winter to keep his family from freezing."

This was the culmination of a remarkable and pathetic case. At 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning, Edward Brown, a laborer out of employment, 40 years old, living in the southern part of the city, near the Illinois Central tracks, climbed up on an Illinois Central flat car, took therefrom a big lump of coal and, hugging it closely in his arms, sprang down from the car and ran toward his home. He was seen by the railroad company's watchman, who pursued him, coming up with him just as he reached the fence of his home yard. There stood his wife, "Stop there!" cried the watchman. "That coal is stolen and I saw you steal it from the car!"

But the desperate man outwitted the railroad watchman in one respect. With a swift movement he heaved the heavy lump of coal high in the air and over the fence into the yard. There stood his wife, drawn out of doors by the watchman's cry. With piteous haste she in turn lifted the coal and hurried with it into the home where two shivering children waited.

Seeing this, Edward Brown turned and surrendered himself to the Illinois Central watchman. "I took the coal because my wife and children had no money with which to buy it. I am not a thief. I took the coal because I had to have it, and I would do the same thing again," he said in court.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

Particulars Wanted.

From Yonkers Statesman.

"Do you keep 'fingerprint ribbons'?" asked the man in the department.

"Yes," said the salaried; "is she a blonde or a brunette?"

Are You From Missouri?

If You Are or If You Are Not and Suffer from Any Form of Catarrh, Whether of the Head, Throat, Stomach, Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, and Want to Be Cured, Dr. Powell Will Show You by Giving You the First Week's Treatment and Medicines Absolutely FREE.



ELECTRICITY
Cures deafness permanently by applying it to the ears. A mild current is sent through the eardrums, reducing all inflammation, relieving all thickening, and restoring the eardrums to normal. It also acts as a great nerve tonic, restoring and purifying every nerve fiber to a healthy condition.

Dr. Powell has always held that Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness, Bronchitis and even lung diseases in its early stages can be cured, and now stands ready to prove this to the public by giving every person who will apply at his office, 201 Odd Fellows Building, a full week's treatment and medicines absolutely free. Dr. Powell could not afford to do this if he did not have unlimited confidence in his treatment. He does not expect to cure Catarrh in one week, but he knows that the treatment will give sufficient relief in one week to convince the people that the treatment will cure. Dr. Powell's treatment is not a patent medicine, but is administered both in the doctor's office and at the patient's home. If you are unable to call, write the Powell Medical Institute for home treatment symptom blank and a book of testimonials, which will be sent free.

FREE MEDICINES BY MAIL.
The first two weeks' medicine will be furnished free to all out-of-town patients suffering with Asthma, Catarrh, Deafness and Lung Disease.

The Powell Medical Institute,
201 ODD FELLOWS BLDG.
5TH AND OLIVE STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Most Great Men Started in the Ranks:
At the beach, at the forge, down in the mines of carbon, in the fields of wheat, in the forests of the north, in the lowliest of the unfortunate unemployed.

The Secret of Finding Employment:
That graduates to success is the daily pursuit of the Post-Dispatch Classified Columns.

2553 men, women and boys and girls were given employment last week through Post-Dispatch Classified Columns. St. Louis' best employment bureau. "FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

PARIS SMART SET IS GUESSING ON WINNER OF MISS ROOSEVELT'S HAND



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

Parisian Paper, the Weekly Femina, Starts a Guessing Contest, Over the Choice of a Royal Husband for the American President's Fair Daughter.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Weekly Femina of Paris, begins a novel guessing contest today with a page on which appears a full length portrait of Miss Alice Roosevelt, surrounded by the photographs of Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince George of Greece, Prince Michel Alexandrovitch, the Czar's brother, Prince Eitel Fritz of Prussia, Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden and Paul

Loubet, son of the French President.

There is a sketch of each and under the portrait of the daughter of the American President there is a statement saying the papers have been told that Miss Roosevelt dreamed she was surrounded by European princes and was forced to make a choice of one of them as her fiancé.

President Loubet's son and also the readers of Femina are invited to "name the candidates for the hand of Miss Roosevelt in the order of their preferences. Prizes will be awarded for the most interesting articles sent with the guesses."

DOCTOR DESERTS TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
After Ten Years of Medicine, He Declares Faith Is the Only Cure.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—By announcing his change from Unitarianism to Christian Science, Dr. Frank H. Edwards, 182 Maplewood avenue, Evanston, has startled his neighbors, among whom he has worked as physician and surgeon for ten years.

Dr. Edwards is a graduate of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, Rush Medical College and the University of Vienna. Formerly a staunch Unitarian, his change to the cult of Mary Baker Eddy has not been made without a great deal of study and profound research.

The following poem, written three years ago by the physician himself, he says, contains his conception of the Christian Science belief.

BELIEF.
Faith, hope and reason change,
Belief is shifting as the sand;
But love is deeper than the stars,
Its lights shine on beyond the band.

O mind of man, awake!
Forbear your father's fear!
For growth is the test of life
And love is the end of years.

Dr. Edwards says he believes all is mind. There is no matter. On the reality of illness he places his belief on the following sentences from Mary Baker Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings":

"Right thoughts are reality and power. Wrong thoughts are unreality and powerless, possessing the nature of dreams. Good thoughts are potent. Evil thoughts are impotent, and they should appear thus. 'Sick thoughts are unreality and weakness, while healthy thoughts are reality and strength.'"

Telegraphers Give Smoker.
The fourth anniversary of the organization of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was celebrated by St. Louis division No. 1 Saturday night, by a smoker and banquet. Many addresses were made by A. D. Thurston, past president; J. W. Quick, grand secretary and treasurer; Wm. Clancy, assistant to the president; J. D. Turner and chairman of the divisions of the order of different railroads out of St. Louis. A. D. Thurston was presented with an engrossed set of resolutions from members. Following the smoker a banquet was served.

Employees Remember Him.
R. H. Tait, retiring superintendent of the St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage company, was yesterday afternoon presented with a handsome box of steel indicating instruments as a token of the regard of and appreciation in which he is held by employees and officers of the company. About 100 men gathered in the engine room at the plant, at Lewis and O'Fallon streets, to make the presentation. Complimentary words were spoken and Mr. Tait responded happily. Mr. Tait who retires to go into the consulting business, is succeeded by G. B. Van Tassel of Chicago.

"The Rise of Rose" is an intensely modern novel.
Sees End of Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—"The perfection of preventives of disease is being drawn near," declared John H. Musser, president of the American Medical Association, before the College of Physicians.

These Families Want Board.
OF

And roomers—two of them are listed in the great Sunday Post-Dispatch Want Columns today—St. Louis' best boarders' directory. "First in Everything."

THANKSGIVING FOR END OF POOLROOM

Destruction of Building Long Used for Gambling Causes Rejoicing in Churches.

RAZED BY RAILROAD GANG

People of Madison, Ill., Surprised When Wreckers Begin and Watch the Work.

Thanks will be given in the churches of Madison, Ill., today, to celebrate the fact that nothing is left of the Madison poolroom.

Yesterday the big barnlike structure, old-time scene of gambling, carousing and desperate battles between gamblers and citizens' posse, was torn down by a force of Illinois Central railroad employees.

The destruction of the building was a surprise to the people of Madison. They knew nothing of it until a trainload of laborers stopped at the building in the morning and began to take out windows and doors. The citizens hurried to watch the wrecking. They stood gleelessly in the zero weather while the roof and then the sides came off and became piles of lumber and heaps of debris.

The building was razed by the railroad company. An official of the railroad says the company was recently informed by State's attorney Gilliam that the building was on railroad property, and that the Illinois Central would be held responsible for any further use of the building as a poolroom. A survey by railroad engineers confirmed the statement of the state's attorney. The owners of the poolroom were notified to move the structure; they answered that they had no further use for it, and the company ordered it torn down.

The Madison poolroom was erected two years ago, and was operated as a poolroom and also by the grand jury of St. Louis. Exposures in the Post-Dispatch were followed by action by Madison County citizens, the organization of a citizens' posse to serve warrants which neither the sheriff nor the police would serve, a desperate battle with shotguns and revolvers in which several persons were wounded, the indictment of some of the alleged gamblers and the temporary closing of the poolroom.

In the later part of November the poolroom was opened again, but prompt action by the grand jury of Madison county caused its abandonment. It is believed that the St. Louis men who conducted the place have finally resolved to abandon the enterprise.

Canistic.
From the Philadelphia Ledger.

"I don't see why you can't decide about the matter at once."

"I've well it takes me some time to make up my mind."

"I don't see why it should. You haven't much material to work upon."

59 YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE FOR THIS COUPLE



JUDGE AND MRS. W. L. HORNBUCKLE.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JUDGE AND MRS. W. L. HORNBUCKLE of Warrensburg have just celebrated their 59th wedding anniversary. The judge is 81 years old and Mrs. Hornbuckle is 79. Judge Hornbuckle was born in Callaway county, Mo. It was thirty years ago that Mr. Hornbuckle took office as Probate Judge of Johnson county, Mo., which position he held with honor for three terms, or twelve years. Although 79 years old Mrs. Hornbuckle prepared and served a beautiful New Year's dinner for her surviving children and their families. Ten children were born of this happy union, six of whom are living.

BARTHOLOM WORKS FOR FOX

Wants Former Missouriian Admitted to Directorship of Bureau of American Republics.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Bartholdt called at the White House this morning and urged the President to appoint William C. Fox director of the Bureau of the American Republics to succeed William W. Rockhill when the latter is made minister to China.

Mr. Fox, who is now assistant to Mr. Rockhill, was born and brought up in Missouri, where his family is well known. He has been a resident of New Jersey for some years, and had the united support of the congressional delegation from that State for appointment to the Bureau of Republics Directorship. The president indicated Mr. Bartholdt that his suggestion would probably be considered favorably.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

Fire at a Summer Resort.

The two and a half story frame building at the Maroon summer resort, 1 Morganford road and Junata street, burned Saturday noon. The resort was owned by Julius Gross.

In Retreat.

"New Achilles," said one theory teacher, "was shot in the heel. On which side was Achilles shot?"

"Will do business in corner," yelled the boy who kept posted on current news.

THE MORPHINE HABIT

A Disease, Not a Vice.

It is only within the past twenty years or so that medical science has discovered that those addicted to the use of morphine or other narcotic drugs, and to the habit of drunkenness, were the victims of a disease instead of a vice. This medical discovery has resulted in the reclamation of thousands of men and women who would otherwise have been the occupants of dishonored graves. Pre-eminent in this noble work of saving the afflicted has been the Magnatic Springs Sanitarium of Eureka Springs, Ark. Here the victim of the drug habit, no matter how desperate his case, is completely cured in from ten to fifteen days, while those suffering from alcoholism are cured in five days. The fact that thousands of persons have been cured at the Sanitarium has riveted the attention of the entire medical profession of the country upon it, and they are loud in their praises of the wonderful results achieved. Within a few days after beginning the treatment all desire for drugs or liquor vanishes from the patient, never to return. Those interested in this marvelous discovery can obtain full information in regard to it, by addressing C. A. Reed, M. D., Box 656, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Who Was the First Applicant for Board and Lodging?

The Bahr. Bless its soul; has it a name? If not, let it be.

POST-DISPATCH WANTS

work wonders for Bahr, by bringing to it the blessed, well-earned and best news obtainable.

All druggists receive advertisements for the Post-Dispatch at office rates. 1225 women and girls were given employment last week through Post-Dispatch Classified Columns. The best employment bureau. "FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

WE GUARANTEE THIS SALE TO BE
GUNA FIDE AND CHALLENGE ANY
ONE TO PROVE THE CONTRARY

0% Discount.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SECOND ANNUAL CLEARING

SALE

—ON—

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Rugs and Office Desks

NOTHING in the house is reserved. Take advantage of this unusual opportunity to obtain the best values ever offered. Everything marked in plain figures.

GEORGIA-STIMSON

FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.,

616-618 Washington Avenue.

THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM

SUFFERED THIRTY-THREE YEARS WITH

INDIGESTION

CURED BY

Eupepsia TABLETS

Mrs. M. A. O'Connor, Elk City, Kan., writes: "I am so thankful for the good Eupepsia Tablets have done for me. I have found in them a balm for my poor stomach. My trouble was of thirty-three years' standing, and the doctors pronounced me incurable, but Eupepsia Tablets cured me."

NOTE—We insist \$25.00 if we can not prove the genuineness of above statement.

Eupepsia Tablets cure all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, flatulence, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, nervousness of the stomach, heartburn, distress and all accompanying ailments. It is the greatest remedy of the age. The action is sure and effective, giving instant relief and a speedy cure.

All druggists or direct for 50 cents. Three days' treatment mailed free. Address: EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 405 Walnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TEN FLOORS DEVOTED TO SAMPLES.

1/5 OFF

"ADVERTISING THAT PAYS GROWS"
"ADVERTISING THAT GROWS PAYS"

ST. LOUIS HAS MORE

Post-Dispatch Readers

EVERY DAY

THAN IT HAS HOMES

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING"

INCREASE IN BANK SURPLUS IS A MARVEL

Wall Street Astounded by Jump of \$12,800,000 in Reserve During Past Week—Total Still Short of Recent Years.

WHEAT SALES FEVERISH: COTTON STILL A PUZZLE

Changes in Grain Prices Narrow Despite Fluctuations—Spot Buyers and Sellers of Southern Crop Both Wavering.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Evening Post in its daily and weekly review of the market says:

The Wall Street bank statement of today was as interesting as last week's, though in a different way. It was also, like last week's, confused by purely local transfers of cash and credits, between the clearing house institutions and those not in the clearing house.

Surplus reserves increased \$12,800,000, which brings the surplus slightly above the level usual at this date, though still below the figure shown in the middle of January in the years from 1914 to 1919 inclusive. The large increase of this week results partly from the \$5,000,000 loan reduction, which is usual at this time, but chiefly from a \$15,300,000 increase in cash holdings.

The size of that increase is quite incomprehensible—or would be, in anything but a New York bank return. However, it is known that interior banks sent something like \$10,000,000 so that, although the statement undoubtedly exaggerates, it is correct as to tendencies.

Large as is the reported gain in cash, it is smaller than that of the present week last year, and not much above the record of 1916. How far the stock market will be influenced by the bank return is a matter for conjecture. Possibly yesterday's "bidding-up process" on the stock exchange may have been connected with expectation of such a bank showing.

At all events, the work of shaking the lethargy out of the market, begun in so irregular a manner, was prosecuted vigorously today, and the market, especially in stocks of the better class, was substantial.

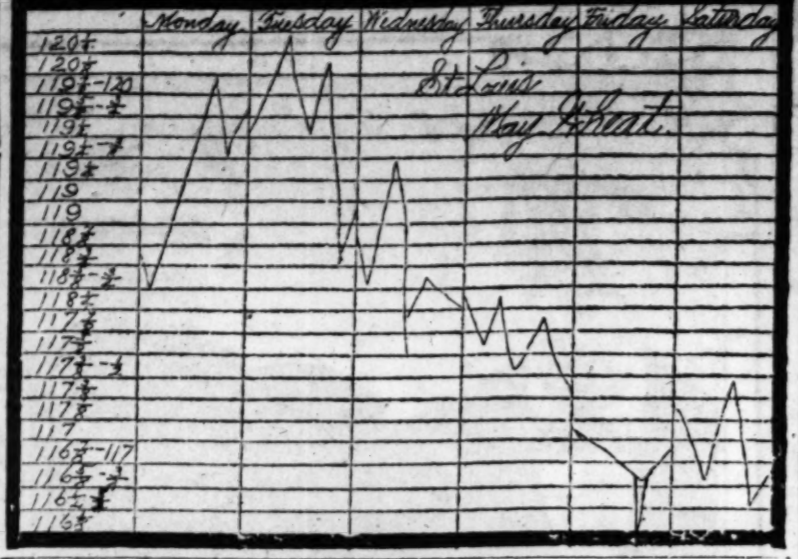
While the stock exchange, shaking its lead over the practices of "the curb," as shown in the Munroe scandal, was protesting that such "outside manipulation" had ruined the regular market, it was from precisely this abandoned curb that the impulse came which woke up the stock exchange.

FINANCIAL.	
American Central Insurance Company	
IN ST. LOUIS.	
Fifty-Second Annual Statement, January 1, 1905.	
ASSETS.	
United States bonds.....	\$210,000.00
Railroad and other bonds.....	1,222,943.95
Bank and other stocks.....	1,485,644.00
Loans on collateral.....	250,000.00
Loans on real estate.....	2,600.00
Cash in hands of agents.....	273,144.34
Cash in banks and office.....	40,004.42
Total assets.....	\$3,886,739.73
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Legal reserve.....	1,502,511.04
All other liabilities.....	194,922.06
Net surplus.....	1,192,767.63
Total liabilities.....	\$3,886,739.73
RESOURCES.	
Currency and coin.....	\$135,522.34
Checks and cash items.....	2,189,276.63
Exchange.....	14,126,238.25
Total resources.....	\$2,461,127.22
LIABILITIES.	
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FINANCIAL.	
The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis	
JANUARY 11th, 1905.	
RESOURCES.	
Currency and coin.....	\$135,522.34
Checks and cash items.....	2,189,276.63
Exchange.....	14,126,238.25
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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis
JANUARY 11th, 1905.

RANGE OF PRICES IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETS DURING THE PAST WEEK



Further, one has, at least, the privilege of guessing that a bit of "rigging" has been practiced, even in this week's curb achievements.

The market closed strong and active, with a number of sharp advances for the week, though somewhat irregularly distributed. Foreign exchange went higher; it is now fairly at the "gold point." This phenomenon is, perhaps, not unexpected, with the phenomena of the bank return.

Wheat Market Feverish.
Wheat was feverish this week. Price fluctuations were frequent but spasmodic, although in the main, the changes were narrow, in spite of numerous and even violent variations at Chicago.

Early buying was stimulated partly by the firm trend of cable advices, foreign markets being influenced by the heavy reduction in the world's shipments. In domestic markets buying was also accelerated by the unexpected heavy decrease in the visible supply, although this was, in a measure, brought about by the burning of 34,000 bushels in Kansas City.

Farmers' deliveries at county stations are steadily dwindling and hence it is believed that hereafter the visible supply will show important reductions. The buoyancy in Chicago was almost wholly attributed to speculative influences.

Since harvest time, frequent allusion has been made to the fact that the production of wheat this year will be generally under 500,000,000 bushels, leaving practically nothing for export, but this was not generally accepted by the rank and file who stubbornly adhered to the idea that we could spare 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels for export.

Suddenly everyone seems to have discovered the mistake and for that reason, they are now ready to acknowledge that the yield of prime milling wheat was under, rather than over, 500,000,000 bushels, which is no more than enough to meet our home requirements for food and seed. The fact that so much of the wheat raised this year was of inferior and light weight quality seems now to be generally understood and has had a decided influence in shaping prices.

Notwithstanding conditions, most experienced dealers are not expecting a rise this month. In fact, they look for a really important advance before March or April.

Cotton Still a Puzzle.
Nothing has developed this week to afford the cotton trade any clearer insight into the probable outcome of a situation that is without precedent, and which is difficult to measure by experience. The market, however, must be judged on its own merits.

So far as the cotton trade can be determined, there are in the South some 4,000,000 bales or more of cotton remaining to be marketed. At this time last year the amount so remaining did not exceed 2,600,000 bales.

In spite of this, receipts are running under last year's figures, and in the South there is hardly any cotton offering for sale. But notwithstanding this artificial scarcity, the temper of speculation is bullish, because many have bought very liberally earlier in the season, are not believed to be in a position where they are forced to meet the views of sellers.

The future of prices, therefore, depends on whether spot buyers or spot sellers take the initiative in breaking the present deadlock. The bear speculators are waiting for the South to show a disposition to sell, when they would undoubtedly attempt to promote the decline by manipulation in the various future markets. On the other hand, speculative short commitments are so heavy that should mills advance their buying limits to meet sellers' views it is quite possible that enough covering would be forced to give the large speculators a very unpleasant experience.

The market is wavering at present between the fear that the South may be able to hold and the apprehension that the time is approaching when there will be severe spot liquidation. Speculators are still looking forward to the next report of the census bureau. Two of the largest cotton centers in the world, for important developments.

BOOM IN THE NEW HIGH PRICE WEEK'S FEATURE

Investments Continue in This Class of Securities and Prices Are Slowly Advancing.

SENTIMENT IS UNCHANGED. THESE AFFECT SPECULATION.

But Little Speculative Buying Is Being Indulged In at the Present Level.

BY RALPH O. JOHNSON.
Speculative sentiment locally has undergone no appreciable change during the course of the week past. Advancing, reflecting the assurance of the public temper as regards local securities that has prevailed for some weeks past business on the local stock exchange has moved along in much the same channels recently noted. The investment demand in the bond list has been noticeably a favorable feature and prices on this class of securities are slowly but surely reaching a higher level. Prices on the stock list have moved in an irregular range and the inquiry in the hour market has been strikingly absent in stocks. Sentiment in the financial district remains optimistic and ultimate higher prices on local securities are generally believed in.

On the other hand, practically no change for the week. Funds remain in abundant supply and interest rates remain exceedingly small and were even shown up excellently and indicate an exceedingly small scale and were even shown up excellently and indicate an exceedingly small scale and were even shown up excellently and indicate an exceedingly small scale.

Local business world at the present time, local failures in December were on an exceedingly small scale and were even shown up excellently and indicate an exceedingly small scale and were even shown up excellently and indicate an exceedingly small scale.

Public sentiment as regards the markets on Wall Street, may be aptly termed as "on the fence." The speculative public are to all intents and purposes out of the market, and the surface are such, at the present writing, as to keep them out. Although underlying conditions are excellent and many temporary features exist that tend to keep the market buoyant, the public mind is in the nervous state of the public mind caused by the recent artificial decline. It is hard to see how the developments can occur at present to bring this buying back to the market. It is hard to see how the developments can occur at present to bring this buying back to the market.

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WHEAT PRICES TOO LOW. MISSOURI FARMERS QUIT HUNTING THEM AT 3 CENTS EACH.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CLARENCE, Mo., Jan. 14.—The rabbit industry of Shelby County is just past the nonproductive of its boom for this season. This is the shipping point for a hunting territory nearly fifty miles in extent. The crop is even more plentiful than last year, and had prices remained at the starting figure of a dozen—nearly twice as many rabbits would have been brought in before the season was over.

In the early part of December wagons with high wheelers came in every day, full of the little animals. One dealer purchased and shipped 12,000 and another handled nearly 10,000. Not many rabbits are sold on the local markets. Those who wish to buy are organized back in the country, and prices awarded to those returning with the most game at nightfall. There was no lack of buyers. It was only a question of ammunition. The game was purchased by the small cream stores, and when a wagon load had accumulated it was hauled to Clarence and sold to the shippers. The rabbits were strung on wires, in lots of six or a dozen, and sent out the same day they were purchased. Chicago furnished the biggest market, and Clarence was pouring out rabbits in there to feed the whole city. It began to get rabbits from some where at a reduced rate, and prices in Missouri went down to 3 cents apiece. The hunters of Shelby County immediately stacked arms and went out of the rabbit business.

It is noteworthy that farmers care very little for rabbits as food, but they are perfectly willing to furnish them to their country cousins if they will pay the price of ammunition and wear on boots.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

J. A. JOEL

BROKER.

NEW YORK

STOCKS AND COTTON

CHICAGO

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

607 N. 6th St. (Lindell Hotel), ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.
All Mercantile Agencies.

TELEPHONE:
Bell Main 3320. Kinsch A 1055

My daily market letter will be mailed you free of charge on receipt of your request.

Williams, Young & Co.

Western Correspondents Stocks

HAIGHT & FRESE CO. Grain

New York, Boston, Philadelphia

Established 1890

3-4-5 Laclede Building
FOURTH AND
OLIVE STREETS
ST. LOUIS

Will mail on request, 400 page illustrated
GUIDE TO INVESTORS, also
DAILY letter on Stocks and Grain

A SPECIAL LETTER
WILL be issued Monday, entitled
"POINTERS"

No trader can afford to be without it.

WRITE for them all, they are FREE!

WASSERMAN BRO. & CO.

315 OLIVE STREET.

SPECIALISTS IN LOCAL SECURITIES

Members St. Louis Stock Exchange.

We strongly advise the purchase of St. Louis securities listed on our local Exchange.

HOLLAND COMMISSION COMPANY

GROUND FLOOR, HOLLAND BUILDING.

Phone-Kinloch, A2091, Bell, Main 3331N. PRIVATE DEPARTMENT FOR LOANES.

WHITAKER & CO.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

TRACTION SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

300 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Alex D. Grant

Broker

222-230 COMMERCIAL TRUST BLDG.
ST. LOUIS

WORK, NOT CHARITY, WHAT ERIN NEEDS

Public Improvements, Such as
Better Roads and Drainage
Canals, Being Urged.

ALL BEGGING REPUDIATED

Arran Islanders Will Not Be
Evicted, Public Indignation
Alarming the Landlord.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Jan. 13.—From several districts in the distressed parts of the counties of Mayo and Galway come protests against the tardy methods of the local government board in dealing with the situation. Now that the authority has been granted to issue loans to the distressed farmers to enable them to tide over the winter and to purchase new supplies of seed potatoes, wonder is expressed that immediate steps have not been taken to supply the needed relief.

John E. Redmond, at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party this week, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, denouncing the suggestion of charity or "passing the hat" which it appears is urged by sensationalist inclined people. Mr. Redmond, who was born and bred in the County of Mayo and makes frequent trips there, declares that the existing conditions are not of such a desperate character as to need an appeal for outside assistance.

The summary of the opinions from the local leaders of the people, the editors, priests and merchants in the distressed districts, is that what is wanted is immediate work, not charity. Plans are being pushed for the construction of permanent roads and drains that will give employment to the peasants and so tide them over until spring.

Of course, this relief can only be temporary. Nothing of a substantial character can be secured as long as the present mismanagement of Ireland endures.

Moving Bog Slows Down.
The moving bog in Roscommon has not finished its journey yet, but it is slowing down. It started as far back as Dec. 7, and in its first wild rush swallowed up the house of Mrs. George of Clonoholm, and an hour or two afterward the houses of her neighbors. For the first three-quarters of a mile the bog traveled at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The amount of damage done by it cannot yet be estimated, but it is considerable.

The farms, as well as the houses, of

THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Victor Talking Machines

Records, 50c to \$2.00

Stella Music Boxes

\$5 to \$150

Smooth Tune Sheets, 50c and 60c.

Edison Phonographs

\$10, \$20, \$30, \$50

Edison Gold Moulded Records, 35c each.

Cash or Time, Call and Hear Them.

Write for Catalogues.

O. K. HOUCK PIANO CO.

1118 OLIVE STREET.

Memphis. Little Rock.

GET RID OF CATARRH

Don't neglect Catarrh. Get rid of it at once before it destroys your health—your happiness—your very life itself.

Don't make the mistake of thinking it only a trifling matter. You don't realize its peril because it works so quietly—because it sends its poisonous germs so stealthily through every part of your system.

Remember—Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble, more than a disgusting, unpleasant, loathsome ailment—it's a terribly dangerous one. Catarrh wrecks more lives than all the other diseases put together—it's the direct cause every year of thousands upon thousands of deaths.

Catarrh is the forerunner of Consumption, as all doctors know too well. Neglected Catarrh ends in Consumption. Get rid of it now, before it's too late.

Don't think Catarrh can't be cured just because you've failed to conquer it with worthless, nostril-piercing, deceptive so-called "Catarrh Remedies." Such things simply cannot cure Catarrh—absolutely, completely, permanently. If you seek aid in the right place.

Write to me today, and let me show you how to cure your Catarrh. Tell me all about your trouble and I'll gladly study it and give you

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

Is your throat raw?

Do you cough often?

Is your breath foul?

Are your eyes watery?

Do you take cold easily?

Is your nose stopped up?

Does your nose feel full?

Do you have a lump in your throat?

Do you have a sore throat?

Do you have a bad taste in your mouth?

Do you have a feeling of constriction in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of dryness in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of heat in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of cold in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of numbness in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of tingling in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of itching in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of burning in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of stinging in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of swelling in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of redness in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of soreness in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of pain in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of discomfort in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of irritation in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of inflammation in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of infection in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of poisoning in your throat?

Do you have a feeling of death in your throat?

Michael Haire, Mrs. Callaghan, John Corcoran, John Hines, Thomas Darcy, Hugh Burns, Thomas Callaghan, Patrick Darcy, Patrick Moffit, Patrick Dockery, Michael Dockery and Peter Kelly have been wiped out. These poor people were all tenants of Lord de Freyne, who also owned the bog, but refused to drain it. As a natural consequence the slide occurred.

The new Abbey Theater, which has arisen on the ruins of the old Mechanic's Music Hall in Dublin, has opened its doors. It was crowded by a large and critical audience at the opening performance. Mr. Yeats' new play, "On Baile's Strand," Mr. Yeats' "Kathleen ni Houlihan," and Lady Gregory's farce, "Spreading the News," composed the program for the night.

"On Baile's Strand" deals with the old legend of Cuchullain slaying his own son in single combat in ignorance of their relationship. Mr. Yeats' presentation of the story is poetic, but not dramatic, and the acting of all save Mr. F. J. Fox, who played Cuchullain, was inefficient. The audience overlooked the deficiencies, however, and applauded at the fall of the curtain.

On the other hand, Mr. Yeats' "Kathleen ni Houlihan" roused the audience to a frenzy of enthusiasm—the words "The French are landing at Killybegs" followed by prolonged cheering from the audience.

An Irish Farce.
Lady Gregory's farce put the house in a roar of laughter. It is an Irish version of the "Three Black Crows." Bartly Fallon, a farmer, at a fair picks up a hay fork which another farmer, Jack Smith, has forgotten and follows after to return it to him. A local busy-body, learning where Jack Smith is, is told that he is gone toward his farm, and that Fallon is following him with a pitchfork. He immediately misconstrues the information and tells the next whom he meets that Fallon is chasing Smith with a pitchfork. He kills him.

The story spreads from mouth to mouth, and grows as it spreads, until finally an energetic resident magistrate, at the head of the police force, captures Fallon and charges the bewildered man with the murder of Smith. Smith in the end arrives on the scene, but the magistrate refusing to credit his identity, arrests him for impersonation. Smith is then released, and the magistrate, at the fall of the curtain there were loud calls for Lady Gregory.

The plays are being repeated each evening at the National Theater.

A schoolmaster named Francis Tully returned from a tour of duty in the United States and left for his home, where he was found dead. He had been beaten and left for dead, but recovering consciousness he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he stated that he had been killed by a man named Thomas and William Rothwell. They were men in the district, and their arrest has caused a sensation.

Important developments are expected. The arrival of the ship "The Emerald" from the United States is being awaited with interest. The ship is expected to arrive in the next few days, and will bring with it a large number of passengers and cargo.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS WELCOME.
You can pay for a Watch or Diamond ring any way—monthly or weekly—at the new Lottis Bros. Co., second floor, 208 N. Sixth St., cor. Olive St.

Sues for Mother's Stomach.
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—The Supreme court today overruled the demurrer and decided that P. J. Kewer had cause for action, not having returned to him the stomach of his dead mother, which he had lent to Dr. J. J. Potek, Milwaukee physician, for examination. He sued for \$5000 damages.

JEROME LIVES AMONG POOR TO STUDY THEM



W. T. JEROME.

New York's Famous District Attorney Takes a Flat on Most-Thickly Peopled Bit of Ground in the World.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—District Attorney Jerome has moved from his big house in Rutgers street to a six-room apartment in a big flat house at Rutgers street and East Broadway, in full view of the big playground across the way, where the children of the poor romp.

This is one of the poorest districts in the city, and so Mr. Jerome enjoys it, for it gives him the chance of studying the people.

Near his humble home is a strip four blocks long and two blocks wide, where 400 persons live. Mr. Jerome says this is the most thickly peopled bit of earth in the world. The six rooms of Mr. Jerome are furnished out of all relation to the neighborhood. The furniture is of solid oak, the walls are decorated with handsome paneling and engravings and the floor is covered with expensive rugs.

Nearly all the time he is away from his office Mr. Jerome lives in these six rooms.

STIFEL ENDORSED FOR NEXT MAYOR

Nineteenth Ward Republican Club
Takes Initial Action and In-
vites Others to Join.

To Otto F. Stifel has come the first endorsement for the mayoralty candidacy at the approaching city election. He was endorsed for that position on the Republican ticket by the Nineteenth Ward Republican Citizens' Club at a meeting held last night. He is described as having "a high public spirit, a knowledge of business affairs and a broad and generous sympathy with the masses of the people."

His "distinguished and valuable party service in recent and past campaigns" is also alluded to, and the organizations are invited to co-operate in promoting the movement in his behalf. Stifel, who is president of the brewing company, was a witness before the Senate of the fund which T. K. Niedringhaus, chairman and treasurer of the state committee, credited to himself in his report. He also testified that he contributed \$500 to the late Republican campaign in St. Louis.

CUPID OUTWITS DETECTIVE.
Son of Police Chief Weds in Spite of Close Surveillance.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.—Fearing that his 17-year-old son, John, would be falling in love too early in life, Chief of Police Donahue shipped him off to a distant college, and when he came home, he was under the eye of a detective with instructions to frustrate any attempt at a secret marriage.

A few nights ago, in leaving the theater, the detective followed the young couple and they were not heard from again until young Donahue walked into his father's office and announced: "Father, I am married and happy." After a brief lecture on the responsibility of life, the chief forgave and dismissed his son with the injunction: "Go to work and provide for your wife."

The boy sacrificed the completion of a good education and prospects of high honors in the athletic world.

Woman Robbed on Street.
Miss Sallie Ford of 907 Tyler street, was robbed by a purse snatcher last night while walking in the dark side of Ninth street, between Cass avenue and O'Fallon street, at 10 o'clock. As she passed a man sprang from the shadows and snatched her purse containing \$5. He disappeared quickly and the police are unable to give the police an accurate description of him.

No Verdict in Murder Case.
The jury in the Herbert Cromer trial at Belleville had not reached a verdict at 2 o'clock this morning. Cromer is charged with having beaten his wife, Mabel, at Belleville, Ill., Aug. 2, and inflicting wounds from which she died, Aug. 10, 1924.

Puzzle—Find the hero and the villain in "The Rise of Rose."

His Choice.
"There's gonna be blood, well I know," said Cuddy getting water. "Well I know," said Cuddy getting water. "Well I know," said Cuddy getting water.

Hotels.
PARKHURST APARTMENT HOTEL,
228 N. TAYLOR.

Between Lindell and Maryland.
Large bright modern private bath.
Cafe on first floor.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

MAIDS AND WIDOWS IN PLAN.

SAVED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS ALL IN VAIN

Michael McGovern Dies Wealthy,
but Without Seeing the Fru-
ition of His Hopes.

Michael McGovern worked and saved for 15 years in the hope of some day being reunited with his wife and three children, who stayed in Ireland when he came to America, but he died yesterday at his home in East St. Louis without seeing the fruition of his hope.

McGovern was 50 years old when he left the old country. His wife considered that they were too far along in life to make a new start in another land, and did not approve of his going. She would not accompany him, and the children stayed with their mother. He came to East St. Louis and within three years was foreman of one of the departments of the Malleable Iron works.

For twelve years McGovern held that position. He was frugal and saved, and accumulated a fortune of \$10,000 in addition to the sum he sent to his family in Ireland. He wanted them to come to him, but they would not and he kept putting off the trip to Ireland which he had promised himself. Then he took sick and it was too late.

He died at 1526 Converse avenue and from there he will be buried Monday, but the funeral arrangements have not been completed. A cable message has been sent by his friends to his family in Ireland and if they desire his remains sent back to them this will be done later.

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HORSE SAVED BY WHISKY.

Belleville residents are laughing over the antics of a horse which fell on the slippery street Saturday and refused to move until a bystander gave the animal a glass of whisky.

The accident occurred at Main and Chestnut streets. The horse was drawing a team belonging to the Adams Express Co. He fell and the driver was unable to make him budge.

Some one suggested that a drink of whisky would strengthen the animal, and while the driver held the horse's nose nearly a half pint of whisky was poured down his throat, and after a few minutes he jumped to his feet and walked calmly away.

When no lights appear for two nights they say:

"Mr. Jerome is in Lakeville, his country home, you know."

When the lights in the front windows disappear and only a window on the side is aglow they say:

"Mr. Jerome is now lying in bed reading a book."

And when this light disappears they say: "Mr. Jerome is now asleep."

But no matter how much interest the people have in Mr. Jerome he takes more interest in them. He loves to sit at the window and watch them scurrying in the eager search of a living that comes very hard to most of them. He has a deep sympathy with them, and many of these people have learned that he is a friend and that an appeal to him against oppression brings a quick result.

**COMBES MINISTRY
WEATHERS STORM**

Final Vote Taken After a Stormy Session Shows Cabinet to Have a Majority of Ten.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1:30 a. m.—Premier Combes cabinet weathered another storm after a session of the chamber of deputies lasting until 1 o'clock this morning. In perfect condition the cabinet supported a majority of ten on a motion to suppress the collection of the most and approving the policy of the government.

The result was reached after a debate marked by frequent violent altercations, threatening a free fight, and during the course of which an opposition deputy nourished a saucypan in the face of the premier. The majority, although not large, is considered sufficient to insure the retention of the ministry.

The premier referred to the calumnies which had not spared his white hairs. He wished time to complete the work against the religious associations, and if the ministry was retained, he said it would proceed to consider the income tax, working men's pensions and the separation of church and state.

Mr. Ribot and Bos then attacked the ministry, the latter declaring that M. Combes policy was one of falsehood and dissimulation. An indescribable tumult followed, but a preliminary vote showed the government had a majority of fourteen, and the majority was 28 to 29 in favor of the government.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

LAND AGENT DEVISES UNIQUE PLAN TO POPULATE WESTERN KANSAS.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—E. M. Henthorn, a Grant county politician and land owner, is the author of a colonization scheme which is unique. Grant county has less than 400 population, and Mr. Henthorn proposes to bring in a number of old maids and widows and induce them to take claims in the county. There are many young ranchmen in the county, and Mr. Henthorn believes there would come when they learned there was a colony of maiden ladies and young widows waiting for husbands.

Mr. Henthorn has gone so far as to suggest his scheme to his friends in Grant county, and it has been taken up and discussed there, with the result that thirty-eight unmarried women and widows have agreed to try the plan in the spring. The colony will settle near Hylas, the county seat, and after its membership have found husbands and young widows waiting for places will be brought to the county. Mr. Henthorn believes that Grant County will be one of the most populous of the western third of the state within two years.

HOTELS.

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Between Lindell and Maryland.

Large bright modern private bath.

Cafe on first floor.

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MAIDS AND WIDOWS IN PLAN.

Rupture is not only in itself one of the most deplorable evils with which humanity can be afflicted, but it is the precursor and cause of innumerable other ailments seriously affecting the physical and mental condition of the sufferer.

These partly result from the continued use of the much-dreaded truss. General constitutional disturbance is inevitable from the beginning and particular functional and organic troubles speedily succeed, some of them of the gravest and most dangerous character. The continued discomfort and irritation caused by the rupture and the pressure of the truss exhaust the strength and undermine the constitution.

Digestion is impaired, the food cannot be properly assimilated, and the system, deprived of nourishment, becomes less and less able to bear the burden of pain and weariness from which there is no escape at length. Borne down by this incessant weight, the sufferer often succumbs to what is vaguely termed nervous prostration, lassitude, failing memory, drowsiness by day, sleeplessness by night, depression, irritability, headache, pain in the back, loss of power to apply himself to business or study, disinclination and incapacity for the pleasure of social life and general unfitness for either physical or mental labor. He becomes old before his time; an object of pity to all who know him, a burden to himself and very often a source of affliction to those who are dependent upon him, and whose staff of reliance he ought to be. Again and again are evils like these ascribed to other and far different causes, when the true explanation is the rupture and the truss in a great number of cases.

But it is not long ere the organs contiguous to the rupture become displaced and affected by the pressure of the truss.

Most dreadful of all is the ever-present danger of inflamed or strangulated rupture. This is indicated at first by sharp colic pains, vomiting, rumbling in the bowels, great anxiety and physical distress. The symptoms gradually become more aggravated until the final stage is reached, and horrors which have been mentioned before, horrors only to be compared with hydrophobia, close the scene.

This is no imaginary picture drawn for the purpose of exciting alarm, but one which is being daily realized in fact.

Why not call upon the eminent skill of Dr. W. A. Lewis, who is located in the Leavin Building, No. 404 Washington avenue, if afflicted with rupture? He guarantees a cure in every case he treats, and afflicts with rupture until cured. 22,000 patients cured during the last 10 years. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

St. Louis. Phone 2011 Main 10.

GRADUATING CLASS AGAIN SURPRISED

Supt. Busiek Calls Members Onto
the Carpet and Reads Them a
Lecture on Disobedience.

The January graduating class of the Belleville High School, which has been in such a quandary for several weeks about the opposition by the Board of Education to holding a commencement exercises, is more worried than ever about the trouble.

After school Friday evening Supt. George Busiek called the members of the class into his office and read them a lecture four pages long on the evils of holding commencement exercises against the wishes of the school board. The lecture came as a distinct surprise to the members of the class and none of them were prepared to make answer or explain their side of the case.

The knowledge of this meeting would probably never have leaked out had not a self-appointed press agent gone to the local Belleville papers with the request that they take up a crusade in favor of the class and endeavor to shape public sentiment in favor of the contemplated action of the class.

This press agent, who was a beautiful young lady, and who preferred to be named, stated that the class did not know that she was out working for its interests, and that she succeeded in gaining the moral support of the people she would feel that her object had been accomplished, and that the financial part of it would take care of itself.

The chief of the fire department and his men were on the alert for fire alarms, for had a fire broken out the entire city would have been in danger. Residents of North Alton and Upper Alton, and kindred industries were closed tight and all workmen were given a holiday.

"Rose" was a St. Louis department store girl. Have you met her?

Who is "Rose"?

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Post-Dispatch's Complete Record of the Latest Sporting News

CLEAN FIGHTING AT M. A. C. BOUTS

Participants in Amateur Boxing Events Show Less Liking for Queensberry Tactics.

BOLLINGER IS KNOCKED OUT

George Baptiste Fails to Throw Doer in Seven Minutes Wrestling.

Four good bouts and an exhibition wrestling match between George Baptiste and George Doer was the program offered at the second of a series of winter boxing tournaments at the Missouri Athletic Club last night.

There was considerable more clean fighting under A. A. rules in most of the contests than has generally characterized amateur shows in St. Louis, and it appears that local amateur boxers are learning to forget what they see of Queensberry tactics. All of last night's action was fast and clean. There was little roughing and hitting in clinches.

C. L. Kirke, the Olympic champion in the 115 and 125 pound class, almost met his match in Clarence Stevens, a new boxer at the club. Stevens had some five or six pounds on Kirke in the weights and fought a tough, aggressive battle. Kirke had a slight edge in the first round and his lead in the second was even more pronounced, though not enough to put him in as a sure winner. In the last round Stevens leaped at Kirke, slugging like a windmill. Kirke began rubbing with him and the other boy's strength told at the end. Both were weak at the close of the round, with Stevens having possibly a slight edge on the closing round. He appeared to be the stronger at the close.

Milo Burke took again in the 160-pound class. His conqueror this time was J. Howell, another new sparring. Burke was really the boy's master, but he loafed and stalled too long and then tried to land a knock-out while Howell was scoring points with his left hand. Burke was much the stronger, and could surely have won in two more rounds, but though all in at the final gong, Howell had the edge up to that time.

Bollinger Knocked Out.

Joe Lydon won from Carl Bollinger by a knock-out in the last few seconds of the final round. It was a good, clean right punch on the chin, and it came in time to save Lydon from losing or at best fighting another round. Bollinger was doing nicely until the punch finished him. Don Weir and Fred Harris furnished the inevitable corner bout. Harris, a small edition of the Terrible Turk and not a great deal better at that. He had a punch like the kick of a pony, and after being grazed by it several times, Weir got a touch of stage fright. The spirit of Abe Attell stood with him in need, and after letting a light body blow over the false ribs he grabbed his groin.

An immediate howl of laughter soothed the pain, and he kept his eyes on Harris and timed his fall so as to be certain to land on the floor before his opponent got to him. Harris had some 12 or 15 pounds on the best of men and was a deal stronger. Weir began grinning and held matters down well for the first round, but it was plain that he had no chance to keep away from Harris' heavy blows to the end. The "knock-out" was the wrestling feature of the card. George Baptiste failed in an attempt to throw Doer once in seven minutes. He had the younger man in a bad place several times, but he always managed to wriggle out.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

Ready for Billiard Tourney.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—W. A. Wright and Wilson H. Sigourney of San Francisco, the advance guard of the contestants for the national amateur billiard championship, to be decided at the Chicago Athletic association club house, arrived in Chicago tonight and will begin at once to put on the finishing touches for the big tournament which begins January 20. Both players are practicing at the Chicago Athletic association billiard room.

REINFORCEMENT SALE!

We have on hand 10,000 yards of Suitings and Overcoatings. We don't want to move them, therefore we will close them out for your choice—

\$1.00

WICK NIGHT,

614 LIVE ST.

TAILOR. UNION WORKMEN. DRAPER.

GREAT VALUES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCCESS WE HAVE MADE

RACE RESULTS AND ENTRIES

RESULTS AT OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Oakland summary: First race, three furlongs—Grass Cutter 106 (Jones), first; Capt. Burnett 112 (McBride), second; Semifone 105 (Bell), third. Time, 2:08. Second race, five and one-half furlongs—The Kentucky 104 (McBride), first; Platt 112 (Bullman), second; Edrodrum 104 (Davies), third. Time, 1:45. Third race, six and one-half furlongs—San Nicholas 108 (Davies), first; Rector 102 (Michael), second; Gateway 102 (Roy), third. Time, 1:27. Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Venator 102 (Davies), first; Letola 98 (Greenfield), second; W. R. Condon 106 (Anderson), third. Time, 1:29. Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Briggs 104 (Davies), first; Duggan 94 (McBride), second; Modicum 104 (Pountal), third. Time, 1:53. Sixth race, one mile—Lashana 95 (McBride), first; Judge 101 (Davies), second; Nigrette 96 (Chandler), third. Time, 1:43.

RESULTS AT ASCOT.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 14.—Results: First race, five furlongs—Regulator 103 (Dugan), first; Interlude 100 (Fuller), second; Padua 102 (Walsh), third. Time, 1:17. Second race, one mile—Ralph Reese 102 (Walsh), first; Loretta 92 (McDaniel), second; Sandstone 97 (Kent), third. Time, 1:40. Third race, Santa Catalina selling stakes—The Kentucky 104 (McBride), first; Platt 112 (Bullman), second; Edrodrum 104 (Davies), third. Time, 1:45. Fourth race, Brooks course—Holgerson 90 (McDaniel), first; Ray 94 (Kent), second; Frangible 90 (McDaniel), third. Time, 1:20. Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Schoolmate 112 (Dugan), first; Ralph Young 95 (McDaniel), second; Rough Rider 102 (Walsh), third. Time, 1:46. Sixth race, one mile—Nimrod 100 (Dugan), first; Montana Peetree 94 (Pountal), second; Mart Gentry 87 (Morality), third. Time, 1:41.

NEW ORLEANS RESULTS.

First race—Six furlongs—Robert 108 (Lee), first; Dixie Andrews 106 (Romanelli), second; Padua 102 (H. Phillips), third. Time, 1:17. Second race, three and one-half furlongs—Hedra 102 (H. Phillips), first; Inspector 102 (H. Phillips), second; Inspecter 102 (H. Phillips), third. Time, 1:17. Third race, five furlongs—Invincible 107 (H. Phillips), first; Rush Trip 102 (H. Phillips), second; Josette 102 (H. Phillips), third. Time, 1:20. Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Lord of the Valley 95 (Baird), first; Devere 111 (J. Martin), second; Sia Leo 90 (Archon), third. Time, 1:45. Fifth race, one mile and 20 yards—King's Trophy 106 (Nicol), first; Matador 95 (Archon), second; Gregor K. 114 (Austin), third. Time, 1:45. Sixth race, one mile and one-half—Auride 106 (Nicol), first; Cataline 97 (E. E. Bowen), second; Lord Tennyson 97 (E. E. Bowen), third. Time, 2:14.5.

SPORT NOTES

It is evident that the first week in January is too early to start racing at Hot Springs. The weather is then at its worst in Arkansas. Moreover, the season is not at its height until about March. These were the principal reasons why the Essex Park jockey club has got into bad repute with the English Jockey Club. He has been beaten in the past by the English Jockey Club. The officials of the jockey club refuse to make an explanation, and Mr. Coker is completely in the dark as to their motive. This is a serious setback to the excitement of the season, and it will probably mean his retirement from the English turf.

Friends of Mr. Coker have declared that his banishment from Newmarket is due to the fact that he was a bidder against K. H. Edwards. Mr. Coker acted through an agent who did not know who his opponent in the bidding was, and even if he had known, it was a public auction and he was entitled to compete.

Among the men elected to the directorate of the Coney Island Jockey Club a few days ago were Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, E. D. Morgan, J. Cassatt, Clarence H. Mackey and W. K. Vanderbilt.

POOL CHAMPION WILL PLAY.

Alfred Duro, champion pool player of the world, and Grant Eby, former holder of the title of world's champion, will play their first block of 200 points at Broadway Casino, Sunday night. The match will consist of 400 points, the second and third blocks to be played Monday and Tuesday nights.

The two men will play for the diamond cup, which accompanies the championship, and a side stake of \$500 each.

VIRGINIA'S OYSTER TRADE

English Fear of Pollution and Disease Shown to Be Without Foundation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—At the request of Gov. Montague, Dr. J. W. Bowdoin, chairman of the state board of fisheries, has made an investigation of the oyster industry in a letter to Secretary of State John Hay from the Hon. James Boyle, United States consul at Liverpool, who said that the oyster trade with England is threatened because of the fear that the oysters shipped from this country are infected with bacteria and therefore likely to transmit disease.

ICE AND SNOW PREVENT ALL SOCKER GAMES TODAY.

Because of the cold weather and the frozen condition of the ground there will be no games this afternoon in the Association Football League of St. Louis. Kulaga Park is an immense sheet of ice, and the managers of the teams thought it best to cancel the games rather than risk injury to the players. The regular schedule will be continued next Sunday.

COMMERCIAL ATHLETIC CLUB BOUTS

TUESDAY, JAN. 17. Membership can be secured at Club's office, 202 N. 2nd St., and at Elmer Bldg. De Belliere and Kingsbury, Sunday between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. Membership \$1. Includes Admission.

HICKS' CAPU DINE

QUICKLY CURED ALL HEADACHES AND COLDS

Monday's Hot Springs Entries.

First race, three furlongs, 10-100 class: Lavinia 106, 100; Milla Baker 100, 100; Eva Jean 104, 100; Milla 100, 100; Jessa 104, 100; Milla 100, 100. Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling: Lady Carlin 115, 90; Q. Smith 110, 100; Fra Philip 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Third race, five and one-half furlongs, selling: All Scarlet 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling: Immanuel 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling: Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Sixth race, one mile and 20 yards, selling: Immanuel 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Seventh race, one mile and 20 yards, selling: Immanuel 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Eighth race, one mile and 20 yards, selling: Immanuel 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Ninth race, one mile and 20 yards, selling: Immanuel 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100. Tenth race, one mile and 20 yards, selling: Immanuel 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100; Milla 110, 100.

Monday's New Orleans Entries.

First race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Second race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Third race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Seventh race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Eighth race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Ninth race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100. Tenth race, three-quarters of a mile: Laagette 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100; Milla 100, 100.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

YALE TO BRACE HER BALL TEAM

Old Eli Bending Every Effort Toward Forming Team That Will Win Back Lost Laurels.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—Yale has laid plans to win back her laurels in basketball. For some years "grabs" from all over the country have been aroused at the regularity with which the Yale team was annually defeated by Princeton and Harvard.

Particularly were they discouraged by the usual loss of the annual commencement game in this city with Harvard. Hundreds of the members of the old classes gathered here for reunions, it was heartrending year after year to sit and see Old Eli vanquished on the diamond by Harvard. It was resolved to make heroic efforts to get a team which would be a winner.

The first step in the formation of a suitable team with which to try the championship was the hiring of W. L. Lush, a basketball player who was with the Cleveland American League team last season and still held by that club.

Lush's home is in New Haven and in Yale athletic quarters he has been told that he has the man who can pull the Yale basketball situation out of the slough of defeat in which it has wrestled for some years.

Since the days of Stagg Yale has had indifferent success on the diamond, except in the "Yale Dutch" intervarsity game on the Yale team. Since then Yale has been able to win the championship, but it has been a long time since the team has been able to win the championship.

There is not very promising material in sight for a pitching staff. The practice will be begun by all the candidates as soon as the weather permits, and work will be done in the cage when the Christmas vacation ends.

ICE AND SNOW PREVENT ALL SOCKER GAMES TODAY.

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HICKS' CAPU DINE

QUICKLY CURED ALL HEADACHES AND COLDS

SCHAEFER AGAIN LOSES TO HOPPE

"Boy Wonder" Finishes Decisively Ahead of "Wizard Jake."

With a brilliant run of 121 points, Willie Hoppe brought his 120-point, 18-inch ball line exhibition match with Jake Schaefer to a sensational conclusion Saturday night at Grand billiard hall. It was the final block of points, and though the veteran champion totaled 47 before Hoppe ran out, he could not overcome the 240-point lead which his youthful opponent held as a result of the previous two nights' play. Schaefer's grand total was 97 points.

After drawing blanks in three successive innings, while Schaefer tallied runs of 15 and 25, young Hoppe secured the balls in a corner and started to click off the points with monotonous regularity. By careful nursing and with splendid mawse shots he held them together, bringing them back by well executed round-the-table shots when they strayed, and making them respond like a metronome. When the 97 point was passed, breaking the record for the series, the applause of the spectators was loud, but when the "boy wonder" ended the match with his long run yet unfinished, the spectators cheered until the applause amounted to an uproar.

Hoppe Misses Draw Shots.

Until the final run, Hoppe had played in poor form. There had been several good runs, but he was untidy for the most part and missed many comparatively easy shots. After tallying a string of 60 in the third inning, he missed connections on five straight tries.

Schaefer, on the other hand, played more like the wizard of old than he has at any time during the exhibitions. He did not make any astonishing runs, but he was consistent, scoring ciphers in only three innings.

Whenever Hoppe missed a draw shot it was invariably a draw shot that tripped him up. His mawse shots were almost perfect, as were Schaefer's. The veteran fell down on a number of two-cushion shots that broke off his promising starts. His work as a whole, however, was the best he exhibited during the matches.

In the match played Saturday afternoon Hoppe also triumphed over the champion. He and the younger player finished 19 points ahead in a 50-point match.

As on the first night, Schaefer was in miserable stroke, and missed numerous shots by only a hair's breadth. Time after time his cue ball would course directly toward the second ball and then stop within a fraction of an inch of contact.

Hoppe also played in poorer form than he has in his career. He held the balls better in hand, however, and made frequent runs of three, four and sometimes five balls in a row. He cut out the veteran's especially in the last 10 points of play. At 38 the players were tired, but from that point on Hoppe steadily forward and secured the unexpected victory by a 240-point lead.

Trolley League Tranquil.

Officers Are Re-Elected in Meeting at Lindell Hotel.

Members of the Missouri-Illinois Baseball League, better known as the Trolley League, met in annual session Saturday night at the Lindell Hotel. Most important of the business transacted was the re-election of the officers of the association as the Missouri-Illinois Baseball League, and the election of officers for the present year.

All the former officers were re-elected. They were: Wm. B. Baker, president; Peter Gunn, treasurer; Thomas W. Cahill, secretary. The members voted to drop the St. Louis Cardinals from the league and to substitute the Wagner of Grand Island, N. Y., and the Woman's Magazine, a new club to be formed in St. Louis.

Class Teams Play Handball.

Interclass handball games between teams from Washington University were played yesterday afternoon at Muecke's gymnasium. Grand avenue and Hickory street. Seniors and Juniors defeating respectively the Sophomores and Freshmen teams. Scores: Seniors vs. Sophomores, 21-14; Seniors vs. Freshmen, 21-13; Juniors vs. Sophomores, 21-13; Juniors vs. Freshmen, 21-13.

Agreement Renewed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—A sub-committee of the general Yale-Harvard athletic committee met today and revived the general athletic agreement between the two universities. The agreement between the two universities is for two years, and will expire on the expiration of each year, unless an objection by either university calls for a change. Today no complaint being heard from either committee, the agreement was renewed.

Jones' Bequest Denied.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The application of player Charles C. Jones to set aside the draft of the Washington club was denied in a decision filed today by the National Commission. It being held that the non-reserve contract on which he based his application was in accordance with previous findings of the commission.

Too Late for Classification.

WAGONS for sale, high and low, on both the city and at 100 N. 2nd St. Post-Dispatch.

TROLLEY LEAGUES SHOW THEIR WORK

Averages and Official Report of Trolley League's Most Successful Season Issued.

Official batting and fielding averages for the Missouri-Illinois, better known as the Trolley League of baseball clubs, has just been issued by Secretary Cahill. Fairback of the St. Charles team leads the batters with a .432 average for 23 games. Cramer, Flaher and Reeder also have traveled in the 400 class.

In fielding, Gaffney is the real leader of the first basemen. His mark is .982 for 20 games. Three others top him, but they have played in less than a half-dozen games. Sumner of Alton heads the second-sackers with .959. McKown of the White Seals with .917 has the best mark among the third basemen and Kelley of the St. Charles is high man among the shortstops. His average is .861.

Of the outfielders, Moog of the Millers, Elbert of the Bellevilles and Mowry of the Diels are the leading left fielders. Each has a 1.000 mark. Kavanaugh of the Seals tops the center fielders with a 1.000 average, and Ammann of the St. Charles is the star twirler of the right fielders. He fielded at a .906 clip.

STANDING OF LEAGUE CLUBS AT SEASON'S END.

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Charles	20	3	.870
St. Louis	17	3	.850
St. Charles	17	3	.850
St. Louis	17	3	.850
St. Charles	17	3	.850
St. Louis	17	3	.850
St. Charles	17	3	.850
St. Louis	17	3	.850
St. Charles	17	3	.850
St. Louis	17	3	.850

Batting Averages.

Name	Games	Runs	Base Hits	Two-base Hits	Three-base Hits	Home Runs	Batting Average
Fairback, St. Ch.	23	42	10	0	0	0	.432
Flaher, B. M. & D.	23	38	10	0	0	0	.400
Reeder, St. Ch.	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Louis	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Charles	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Louis	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Charles	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Louis	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Charles	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400
St. Louis	21	36	9	0	0	0	.400

Fielding Percentages.

Name	Games	Base Hits	Two-base Hits	Three-base Hits	Home Runs	Fielding Percentage
Gaffney, St. Ch.	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Louis	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Charles	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Louis	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Charles	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Louis	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Charles	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Louis	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Charles	20	10	0	0	0	.982
St. Louis	20	10	0	0	0	.982

Errors.

Name	Games	Errors
Fairback, St. Ch.	23	0
Flaher, B. M. & D.	23	0
Reeder, St. Ch.	21	0
St. Louis	21	0
St. Charles	21	0
St. Louis	21	0
St. Charles	21	0
St. Louis	21	0
St. Charles	21	0
St. Louis	21	0

Errors.

Name	Games	Errors
Fairback, St. Ch.	23	0
Flaher, B. M. & D.	23	0
Reeder, St. Ch.	21	0
St. Louis	21	0
St. Charles	21	0
St. Louis	21	0
St. Charles	21	0
St. Louis	21	0

PLAN TO TAX ALL BACHELORS

MOONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—Henry Eliza Aggar, representative elect from Gibson County, Ind., believes that all men should be married and none has a right to live single. He has decided to introduce a measure at the next session of the legislature in January to tax bachelors.

The bill will provide a tax of 10 cents on each \$100 of the salary of all able-bodied bachelors over the age of 25 years, who have an income of \$100 or more, provided the bachelor is not the mainstay of the family depending upon him for support. He proposes to divide the revenue received from this assessment, giving 10 per cent to the school fund and 90 per cent to the various orphan asylums of the state. He proposes to collect the tax the same as all other taxes levied by the state.

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We Are Interested in Your Feet
Be They Hot or Cold.

ROYAL SPECIALS

Waiters' Shoes.	Soft kid uppers, single or double soles, with or without tip.
Motormen's Shoes.	A heavy box-calf, rain-proof boot, duck or calf lined with extra wide extension soles.
Policemen's Shoes.	Box calf or vici, full calf lined, extra heavy sole.
Storm King.	Extra high-cut boot—leather lined; box calf, double sole.
The Business Man's Shoes.	Sixty-four styles to select from—all of the new ones.
The Dressy Man's Shoes.	This is our long suit. Every new snappy shape, all the new leathers—ladies' shoes and widths.

Remember, All Royal Shoes Are

\$2.50

510 and 902 OLIVE STREET

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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.
FOURTH AND ONE SIX

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Kansas City Southern Railway
"Straight as the Crow Flies"
KANSAS CITY TO THE GULF

PASSING THROUGH A GREATER DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE, SOIL AND RESOURCE THAN ANY OTHER RAILWAY IN THE WORLD, FOR ITS LENGTH.

Along its line are the finest lands suited for growing small grain, corn, wheat, cotton for commercial apple and peach orchards, for other fruits and berries; for commercial cantaloupe, potato, tomato and general truck farms; for sugar cane and rice cultivation; for merchantable timber; for raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and Angora goats.

FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS
New Colony Locations, Improved Farms, Mineral Lands, Rice Lands and Timber Lands, and for copies of "Current Events," "Business Opportunities," "Rice Book," "C. S. Fruit Book," "Cheap round-trip homesteaders' tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month."

"THE LAND OF FULFILLMENT"

H. D. DUTTON, Trav. Pass. Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
S. C. WARNER, G. P. and T. A., Kansas City, Mo.
F. K. ROESLER, Trav. Pass. and Emig. Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

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Best Because You are NOT paying for BILL BOARDS, FENCE PAINTING, CLOCKS, FREE DEALS, etc., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS. Sold direct to the retailer by **NICE & CO., Manufacturers, ST. LOUIS.**

AGAIN THE POPE GIVES PROOF OF HIS DEMOCRACY

That Is Shown By His Determination to Close the Famous Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics Which Closed Diplomatic Positions to Commoners.

WILL SUPPRESS CLASS DISTINCTION IN CHURCH.

Prelates of the Old School Hear With Consternation the News That Merit Hereafter Is to Be Only Basis of Preferment.

Rome, Jan. 14.—Pope X has decided to close forever the celebrated Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics, which for more than three centuries has supplied the church with diplomats and cardinals.

The prelates of the old school have heard the news with consternation. Although fully aware of the democratic leanings of the new Pope, they never expected that a church institution, established to encourage the members of the Italian nobility to choose a career in the church, would be suppressed at his hands so soon after the beginning of his pontificate.

It has been stated that Pope X's determination to close the academy was brought about by a desire to utilize the numerous legacies which supported the institution for some other enterprise which would work more good for the church, but knowing prelates assert that the Pope's decision was determined by a desire to suppress class distinction, at least as far as the appointment to church offices is concerned, and that the widespread and traditional ridicule to which the institution has been subjected from time to time in Roman ecclesiastical circles was the prime motive of the step taken by the Pope.

The Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics was founded more than three centuries ago by Cardinal Imperiali for the diplomatic training of members of the noble Italian families who wished to follow an ecclesiastical career. Pope Clement XI and several of his successors bountifully endowed the institution and provided it with professors for the special courses of study which could not be obtained in the other Roman universities. During the pontificate of the late Pope Pius IX the work of the institution was extended, and admission permitted to members of foreign noble families who wished to enter the service of the church.

Furnished Church With Diplomats 300 Years.

Appointments to the diplomatic positions of the church were made exclusively from this academy, so that this branch of the church career was practically closed to any one who could not boast of blue blood and celebrated ancestors. This fact gave rise to much discussion in Roman circles whenever any member of the academy was chosen by the reigning Pope for a prelature or diplomatic appointment, and it was occasionally asserted that even knowledge of the Latin language was not necessary for ordination as long as a student of the aristocratic lineage belonged to the institution.

It is historically certain the academy has provided the church with its most celebrated diplomats for the last 300 years, and that a majority of the Cardinals de Curia and several Popes began their ecclesiastical studies as members of the famous institution. Both the late Pius IX and Leo XIII were members of the academy and several of the living members of the Sacred college, including the past and present secretaries of state, were students in its classes of diplomacy.

Cardinal del Val, who up to this time was the president of the academy, tried to prevent its closing with all the arguments at his disposal, but his efforts to impress Pope X regarding the necessity and utility of the institution failed, and he had to give in to the determined and direct wishes of the Pope.

The funds of the academy will now be

"I MARRY MR. MORSE? HE HAS WIFE ALREADY"

—Mrs. Gelshenen.



MRS. GELSHENEN.

Latest Woman to Figure in the Great New York Scandal Declares She Can't Possibly Be Indicted Because She Isn't in Tangle—She's Now in Europe.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—While District Attorney Jerome sought for Mrs. William H. Gelshenen, the much desired witness in the Dodge-Morse case, in New York, previous to her sailing for Cherbourg, she was quartered at the Continental Hotel in Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Gelshenen arrived at Cherbourg, France, and Edward J. Bracken, the witness whom Mr. Jerome is most anxious to get hold of, is also somewhere abroad, having sailed recently from Halifax.

Mrs. Gelshenen arrived at Cherbourg Thursday en route for Naples. It was learned that the name was not printed in the passenger list and that she had been confined to her room during the trip because of seasickness.

When asked for a statement Mrs. Gelshenen said:

"I am in no way implicated in the Dodge-Morse tangle. The assertion that I furnished Dodge money with which to fight his extradition from Texas is absolutely untrue and ridiculous. I do not even know Dodge by sight."

"My trip to Europe was arranged months ago. The revelations in the Dodge case did not cause it in the slightest."

"My relations with Mr. Morse are purely those of a business friend. He was my husband's business friend and partner."

"How could I desire to marry Mr. Morse when he has a wife already? The charge that I endeavored to aid in the annulment of the Morse marriage in order to marry Mr. Morse is a black lie. I had no hand in the matter."

When asked what she would do in case District Attorney Jerome secured an indictment against her, Mrs. Gelshenen replied:

"It is impossible that he can do so, because I have no connection with the tangle. Should Mr. Jerome, as you suggest, bring my name further in the matter, or should the judiciary desire my presence, I will spend the winter in Cairo and return to New York."

She was distinctly understood that I have not the slightest interest in or connection with the Morse domestic affairs."

PRISONER'S WIFE HAUNTS STATEHOUSE

Urges Pardon for Man Who Became Respectable After Escaping, but Was Recaptured.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14.—A pale, thin little woman, wearing a faded black dress, her face seamed with wrinkles and eyes red and watery with weeping, constantly haunts the halls and corridors of the statehouse and is an almost daily visitor at the executive chambers, from which she emerges wearing a hopeless and almost haunted look.

The woman is the wife of Felix Daley, one of the most noted convicts in the Mississippi penitentiary. For several weeks she has besieged the governor to grant a pardon to her husband, but in spite of the piteous appeals the governor has not been able to make up his mind that the prisoner deserves clemency.

Daley is the convict who broke all previous records by escaping from the Mississippi penitentiary and remaining at large over twenty years, being finally captured in Birmingham about two years ago, where he had married under an assumed name a few years after his escape and reared a large family. His case aroused considerable sympathy after he was brought back to Mississippi, as he had been living an upright life, and he would doubtless have been pardoned by Gov. Longino, but one day shortly after his return he saw an opportunity to escape and took advantage of it. A few weeks ago he was recaptured in Mobile and brought back to the penitentiary.

Mrs. Daley is undying in her efforts to secure a pardon for her husband, and in spite of the temporary discouragement following her refusal by the governor she renews the siege, and feels confident that Daley will ultimately be given his liberty.

JILTED, SHE THROWS TURNIP

Girl Smashes Window in Business House to Get Revenge on Her Former Suitor.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—A novel way of making reprisals for a jilting was adopted by May Lawrence, 25 years old, according to her own confession in the police court today. She was charged with precipitating a turnip through the window of a business house on Ontario street, thereby demolishing the glass and causing the damage of \$7.

On the stand Miss Lawrence confessed to throwing the turnip. Indeed, she said she had purchased a quantity of turnips with the express intention of throwing them. The man, she said, had been a suitor of hers and she had called on him in the street and she had thrown the turnip at him.

The judge did not want to send her to prison, she could not read her 32 free after breaking the window.

With inspiration she demanded her to sit upon the prisoner's bench, exposed to the cold stare of the assembled crowd, there to remain for the space of half an hour, wept profusely. At the end of the half hour the court ordered her released, admonishing her to go and cast turnips no more.

"Rose" was not a lost heiress and she didn't win a lottery for time, yet she became rich.

HIS TITLE WAS AS EMPTY AS HIS PURSE

Another American Woman Is Disillusioned After Wedding an Englishman.

DIVORCED AT SIOUX CITY

Iowa Bride Was Deserted in Costly London Hotel, Husband Leaving All Bills to Her.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 14.—The last chapter has been written in the unfortunate marital entanglement of Mrs. Flora E. Follett-Town with David W. Town, pretended titled English army officer.

Flora E. Town was Flora E. Maurer of Sioux City before her marriage to Judson Follett. Last spring she and her mother went to Los Angeles to visit a sister who lived there. In her house Mrs. Follett and her future husband, the dashing David W. Town, met. Love came and it was consummated by a marriage at El Paso, Tex., May 12.

The husband represented to his wife that he was a major in the English army. He told stories of his great wealth and standing. It was planned that they should take an extensive European trip. Towns promised to show his wife all the splendors of Europe, after which they were to settle down in a home of their own in England.

Begin Wedding Trip.

With Mrs. Town's son, Judson, the wedding trip was begun. They got as far as London, where they concluded to stop for a while. Apartments at one of the best hotels were taken. Luxuries were showered on the bride by the fond husband.

But soon something seemed wrong. The husband was not altogether pleased with his guests. Mrs. Town heard in a way that the bills were not being paid, but they still lived in splendor.

Then the officer-husband disappeared. The landlord became furious and demanded the bill be paid. The wife had no money. Then she began to suspect that her husband was not all he claimed to be. She consulted a priest. Her husband had told her that his lawyers were Lewis & Lewis, but the police found there was no such firm. The man was pronounced a faker.

Cables for Money.

Alone, in a strange land, and penniless, the bride, who had started with such high hopes, was threatened with arrest and imprisonment for debt. In her despair she cabled to Sioux City to John A. Magoun, explaining her plight, and asking for help. The cablegram was received on Oct. 16 and \$2500 was sent the next day.

Then Mrs. Town came home to live with her people. She began almost at once to free herself from the man who had deceived her. A petition for divorce was filed Dec. 23, but was kept from the public. The original papers were burned in the big fire and substitute papers were filed today.

Mrs. Town asked that she be restored her former name of Flora E. Follett, and she was accordingly done with a divorce from Towns. The grounds are desertion.

Mrs. Town appeared in court and told her story of the deception.

Why He Was Jolly.

Jinks: You ought to meet my friend Will. He's most entertaining fellow you ever saw. Bubbling over with humor; just checkered of jokes and funny stories. He's a real writer of humor for the papers?

Jinks: No. He's a reader of humor in the papers—New York Weekly.

SON'S PARDON WON BY MOTHER'S PRAYER

Judge Sets Youth Free in Response to Broken-Hearted Woman's Plea.

COURT NOT EASILY MOVED

Advised Parent to Let Boy Remain and Gave Her Half Hour to Ponder.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—The prayer of a mother was answered when Judge Woodford paroled her son, David Edward Richard, and allowed him to go home with her to Chicago.

Last week Mrs. Richard knelt upon the floor in the criminal courtroom and prayed that the judge's heart might be softened toward her boy. The judge at that time refused to let him out, because the boy had lied to him. Since then the mother and Mrs. Katie Grogan, the jail matron, who is the good angel to all prisoners, whether they are dangerous or not, have worked for the boy's pardon.

This week the mother and the jail matron again interceded with the judge. He said to the mother:

"Your son is not as innocent as you think. He is a smooth boy. He has in him the making of a crook, I believe. This is not his first offense. If I parole him now it will be worse for him than if I keep him in jail. I think it would be best to keep him in jail six months, let him know that punishment follows wrong-doing as surely as night follows day. Let him know there's a God in Israel. If he goes out now he'll think that if he gets in trouble again his mother will get him out. Now, I'm going to leave the decision with you. I advise you to leave him in jail six months. I will give you a half hour to think that over, and if you decide that you wish your son to be paroled now I'll let you have him."

The Mother's Prayer.

The judge left her in the matron's room. A few minutes later he passed the open door. She was in there alone, upon her knees, her face buried in her arms that lay upon a chair in front of her, and she was praying to herself and weeping.

When the half hour was up the matron reported to the judge that the mother could not think of leaving her boy in jail. The judge sent the marshal to bring him from the jail into the courtroom. He came in with his mother and stood before the judge.

"Now, if I let you out will you go home to Chicago with your mother?"

"Yes, judge. I will. I will never do anything to make my mother ashamed of me or to give her sorrow."

The judge spoke like a man. He spoke to her son's waist and she drew him to her while tears streamed down her face. "That's spoken like a man," said the judge. "Obey your father and mother. A boy can go wrong who obeys a good mother. Go to work, and live at home. I'm going to parole you, but your plea of guilty will stand against you. You are not living at home or that you are misbehaving I will bring you back. Write to me the first of April and let me know how you are doing. And write Mrs. Richards. Now go."

Mrs. Richards was so overcome that she staggered out into the hall and threw her arms about the matron and wept upon her shoulder. Fifteen minutes later the mother and her erring boy went out together from the jail.

Her Son in Her Arms.

"Yes, judge. I'll never again do a thing to make my mother ashamed of me or to give her sorrow."

The judge spoke like a man. He spoke to her son's waist and she drew him to her while tears streamed down her face. "That's spoken like a man," said the judge. "Obey your father and mother. A boy can go wrong who obeys a good mother. Go to work, and live at home. I'm going to parole you, but your plea of guilty will stand against you. You are not living at home or that you are misbehaving I will bring you back. Write to me the first of April and let me know how you are doing. And write Mrs. Richards. Now go."

Mrs. Richards was so overcome that she staggered out into the hall and threw her arms about the matron and wept upon her shoulder. Fifteen minutes later the mother and her erring boy went out together from the jail.

A. MOLL GROCER CO.

614-616-618 FRANKLIN AV., AND 822 N. 7th STREET.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Standard Indiana Tomatoes, No. 3 Cans, 4 Cans for 25c

Michigan Green Gage Plums—large cans—per can.....	9c	Graham Crackers (regular 10c packages)—per package.....	8c
Fancy Red Salmon—1-pound tins—2 cans for.....	25c	Fig Bar Cakes (fresh baked)—per pound.....	9c
Cowdrey's Clam Chowder—quart tins—per tin.....	10c	Walter Baker's Premium Chocolate (1/2 pound cakes)—per cake.....	14c
Mustard Sardines—1/2 size (regular 8c cans)—per can.....	5c	Choice Breakfast Bacon—per pound.....	10c
Tourist Brand Mustard—3-ounce jars—per jar.....	4c	Baby Jars Large Queen Olives—per jar.....	10c
Good Medium Size Barley—3 pounds for.....	10c	Regular Household Candles—6 Candles for.....	5c
Gebhart's Chili Powder (for making Chili con carne)—per bottle.....	22c	Proctor & Gamble's Tar Soap—2 cakes for.....	5c
Imported French Olive Oil (large bottles)—per bottle.....	47c	Old Sour Mash Bourbon Whiskey (8 years old)—per gallon.....	\$2.75
Fancy Prunellas—per pound.....	20c	Norton's Virginia Seedling—per gallon.....	\$1.50
Fancy Pitted Plums—per pound.....	10c	Kelley Island (Ohio) Dry Cat-tawba Wine—per gallon.....	85c
Imported Capers—3-ounce bottles—per bottle.....	20c	Zinfandel Claret Wine—per gallon.....	75c
Fancy Cleaned Currants—3 pounds for.....	25c	Homer Cigars (25 in a box)—per box.....	\$1.00
New York Red Kidney Beans—2 1/2 pounds for.....	15c	Clipper Granulated Smoking Tobacco—per pound.....	17c
Large Santa Clara Prunes—2 pounds for.....	15c		

Our New Price List Mailed Free to Any Address.

WORLD'S FAIR GOLD MEDAL DESKS

WE OFFER
ENTIRE EXPOSITION EXHIBIT
OF THE FAMOUS
Gunn Desks
A REVOLUTION IN
OFFICE CONVENIENCE.
SEE THE
Gunn File Cabinets
AND SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.
Broadway and Locust.

Scarritt-Comstock Furniture Co.
St. Louis

THIS 8-FT. ROLL TOP, \$15.00
SOLID OAK

TOBACCO BOOM FOR TEXAS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NACOGDOCHES, Tex., Jan. 14.—Representatives of the government, after a careful analysis of the soil, declare this section has the best tobacco filler ground in the country.

This means that Nacogdoches will soon become one of the greatest tobacco growing districts in the nation, and that in the near future there will be a rush to that territory for tobacco land by men of money from all over the world. It means that there will be factories built at Nacogdoches. In fact, there is a promised great industrial move for East Texas and the overshadow of the oil business as far as the common citizen is concerned. It will mean the profitable employment of thousands of persons.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

Reciprocity.

Have a look at our bargains and see what we can do for you. This week we have added several new lines to our special sale that must be closed out at a great sacrifice.



Ladies' Patent Coll. Lace, French Heels.....
Ladies' Vici Kid Lace, French Heels.....
Ladies' Patent Coll. Lace, Welts, Military Heels.....
All sizes, enabling us to fit you properly.
The above lines are \$3.50 and \$4.00 values.

Several lines of Ladies' Strap Slippers in Kid and Patent Leather.....
All sizes; we can fit you; \$2.50 and \$3.00 values.

Several other lines \$1.50 and \$2.00 values, cut to.....

We are overstocked on several lines of Ladies' Kid Welts Lace Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 4, regular price \$3.00 and \$3.50.....

Cut to \$2.45
Cut to \$1.45
90c
Cut to \$1.40

REID SHOE CO.

411 TO 415 N. BROADWAY.

OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

To readily BUY, SELL or EXCHANGE anything in the line of BOOKS, from a SINGLE VOLUME to a COMPLETE LIBRARY.

Read the advertisements under

"The Book Exchange"

in Post-Dispatch Wants

Falling to find there what you want, advertise for it. 10 words 1c—each additional word 1c. (Business announcement, 10c per line.)

All druggists receive advertisements for the Post-Dispatch at office rates.

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

MR. DOOLEY ON THE "CHADWICKED" BANKERS

"If ye broke into a bank in Ohio tomorrah ye'd probably find th' vaults full iv Louisiana lotthry tickets, bets on th' races an' rayports on crystal gazin'"

WELL, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I've been doin' th' bankers iv this country a gr-reat injustice."

"How's that?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"I've put thim down all me life as cold, stony-hearted men that wud as soon part with their lives as with their money. I had a pitcher iv a banker in me mind, a stern, hard-featured ol' gentleman with curly side-whiskers settin' on th' people's money an' stallin' off both th' borrower who comes be night with a dhruil an' th' more rayfined burglar who calls in th' daytime with a good story. I was afraid iv thim. I wud no more dare to ask a banker to take a dhruil or shoot th' shoots with me thim I wud an archbishop. If I talked to wan iv thim, I'd look up all me statements in th' almanach an' all me wurruds in th' ditchery to see that I got nawthin' wrong. An' I made a mistake about thim. Far fr'm bein' a hard, cynical class, th' bankers iv America is a lot iv jolly dogs that believes in human nature, takes life as it is, aisy come, aisy go, hurrah boys, we'll be a long time dead. Hard to borrow money fr'm thim? On th' contrary it's hard to keep thim fr'm crowdin' it on ye. They'll lend ye money on annything ye shove in, on a dhream that ye saw a sojer on horseback, on th' sad story iv ye'er life or on ye'er wurrud iv honor if ye're ready to go back on it. I niver knew what collateral was until this lady fr'm Cleveland come along. Collateral is a misstatement on which bankers lend money. If ye broke into a bank in Ohio tomorrah, ye'd probably find th' vaults full iv Louisiana lotthry tickets, bets on th' races an' rayports iv crystal gazin'."

"Bankin' is a strange business, annyhow. I make up me mind that I need more money than I have, or I want to build a railroad in Omaha or a gas house in Milwaukee or Mrs. Chadwick wants an autyomobile or something else happens, an' I start a bank. I build a brick house, put



"I had a pitcher iv a banker in me mind, a stern, hard-featured ol' gentleman with curly side-whiskers settin' on th' people's money an' stallin' off both th' borrower who comes be night with a dhruil an' th' more rayfined burglar who calls in th' daytime with a go od story * * * An' I made a mistake about thim. Far fr'm be in' a hard, cynical class, th' bankers iv America is a lot iv jolly dogs that believes in human nature, takes life as it is, aisy come, aisy go, hurrah boys, we'll be a long time dead. Hard to borrow money fr'm thim? On the contrary it's hard to keep thim fr'm crowd'n it on ye."

in gratings on th' window an' ye an' Donohue fight each other to see who'll get his money first to me. I accept it very reluctantly an' as a gr-reat favor to ye. Says I, 'Hinnissy and Donohue,' says I, 'ye ar-re rayspectable wurrudin' men an' I will keep ye'er money f'r ye rather thin see ye spind it in riochous livin'."

says I. 'As a gr-reat favor to ye, I will take care iv these lithographs be lendin' thim to me frinds,' says I. 'If ye want th' money back ye can have it anny time between nine in the mornin' an' three in th' afternoon except Sundays and holidays."

says I, 'but don't both come at wanst,' says I, 'or nayether iv ye'll get it,' says I. Well, ye have ye'er money with me an' I suppose ye think iv it lyin' safe an' sound in th' big sthronk box where th' burglar boys can't get it. Ye sleep better at nights because ye feel that ye'er money is where no wan can reach it except over me dead body. If ye on'y knew, ye've not turned ye'er back before I've chased those hard-earned dollars off th' premises. With ye'er money I build a house an' rent it to ye. I start a railroad with it an' ye wurrud on th' railroad at two dollars a day. Ye'er money makes me a prom'nent citizen. Th' newspapers intherview me on what shud be done with th' toilin' masses, manin' ye an' Donohue; I construet th' foreign policy iv th' government; I tell ye how ye shud vote. Ye've got to vote th' way I say or I won't give ye back ye'er money. An' all this time ye think iv that little bundle iv pitchers nestlin' in th' safe in my brick house with me settin' at th' dure with a shotgun across me knees. But wan day ye need th' money to bury some wan an' ye hurry down to see me. 'Sorry,' says I, 'but I've just given it all to a lady who come out iv th' Chinese laundry nex' dure an' said she was an illegitimate aunt iv Jawn D. Rockefeller.' An' there ye ar-re."

"If iver I have anny relations with a bank, Hinnissy, it won't be in th' way iv puttin' money in. Wore ye 'iver in a bank? Ye wuddn't believe I was wanst. Wanst I was eighty-five dollars on me way to bein' a millyonaire an' I wint down town an' threw th' money into th' window an' told th' banker to take th' best iv care iv it. 'We can't take this,' says he. 'Why not?' says I. 'I don't know ye,' says he. 'Niver mind that,' says I. 'It's me money not meself I'm thyrin' to inthrajoice to s'ciety,' says I. 'It's a very nice kind iv money an' aven if ye don't like it now 'twill grow on ye,' says I. 'Or at laste I hope so,' says I. D'ye know, Hinnissy, he wuddn't take th' money till I cud get Dorsey, th' plumber, to assure him that I was fr'm wan iv th' oldest fam'lies that had come to Archey Road since th' fire. Havin' satisfied himself that me money was fit f'r other people's money to associate with, he tol' th' policeman to put me in a line iv people with blue noses who were clutchin' at postal orders in front iv a window where a young fellow fr'm wan iv th' rile fam'lies iv Europe sat. Th' prince was properly indignant at havin' to take money fr'm strangers an' he showed it be glarin' at



"Th' young duke grabbed th' bundle, tossed it over into a pile, hit me on th' chest with a pass book, mutthered 'Burglar' undher his breath an' dhrove me fr'm th' bank, penniless."

th' impydint depositors. Whin it come me turn, I wanted to tell him how I hated to part with me little money, how long me money an' me had slept together an' niver had a cross wurrud; how its slightest nod was a command to me, but now I supposed th' time had come whin it must go out an' see something iv th' wurrud, on'y I hoped 'twud be happy among strangers an' he wud be good to it because 'twas all I had an' not large f'r its age. I felt very sintimintal, Hinnissy. F'r two years I'd counted that money forty times a day. I knew ivry wrinkle on it. I had what ye might call a legal tenderness f'r it. But before I cud deliver me sintimintal address called 'A poor man's farewell to his roly-boly,' th' young duke grabbed th' bundle, tossed it over into a pile, hit me on th' chest with a pass book, mutthered 'Burglar' undher his breath an' dhrove me fr'm th' bank, penniless. As I passed be th' prisidint's office, I found th' gr-reat man biddin' a tearful farewell to Gallagher iv th' Fifth ward. Ye know Gallagher. He owns all th' copper mines in Halstead street, has a half inthrest in Jack's tips on th' races an' controls th' American rights in th' Humbert fam'ly. 'Ar-re ye wan iv us?' says I. 'Wan iv what?' says he. 'Wan iv us depositors,' says I. 'I ar-re not,' says he. 'I've jus' dhropped in an' borrowed a

thousand,' says he. 'What on?' says I. 'On a good thing this afternoon at Noo Orleans,' says he. 'Who vouched f'r ye'er character?' says I. 'Ye don't need a character to borrow money at a bank,' says he."

"How d'ye suppose that there lady fr'm Cleveland fooled thim bankers?" asked Mr. Hennessey. "Ye'd think they'd be too smart to be bunked."

"Don't ye believe it," said Mr. Hennessey. "Nobody is too smart to be bunked. Th' on'y kind iv people that can be bunked are smart people. Ye can be too honest to be bunked but niver too smart. It's th' people that ar-re thyrin' to get something f'r nawthin' that end in gettin' nawthin' f'r ivrything. I niver can burst into tears whin I read about some la-ad bein' robbed be a confidence game. Canada Bill, Cib Fitz or Mrs. Chadwick niver got anny money fr'm square people. A man that buys a goold brick thinks he is swindlin' a poor Indyan that don't know its value; a fellow that comes on to buy f'r five hundred dollars tin thousan' dollars worth iv something

that is so like money ye can't tell th' difference is hopin' to swindle th' government; th' foolish man that falls f'r th' three card trick has th' wrong card crimped f'r him whin th' dealer's back is turned; th' shell wurruder always pretends to fumble an' carelessly show th' farmer which shell th' little pea is undher; an' th' lady fr'm Cleveland cudden't have got anny more money on Andy's name thin on mine if she hadn't promised to divide with th' bankers. I rayfuse to sob over thim poor, gloomy financeers anny more thin I wud over th' restless capitalist who loses his all in a wire tapping enterprise. Whin a man gits more thin six per cent f'r his money, it's a thousan' to wan he's payin' it himself. Whinver annybody offers to give ye something f'r nawthin', or something f'r less thin its worth, or more f'r something thin its worth, do take anny chances. Yell f'r a policeman."

"Th' wurrud is full iv crooks," says Mr. Hennessey.

"It ain't that bad," said Mr. Dooley. "An' besides let us thank Hivin they put in part iv their time cheatin' each other."



"Sorry," says I, "but I've just given it all to a lady who come out iv th' Chinese laundry nex' dure an' said she was an illegitimate aunt iv Jawn D. Rockefeller." An' there ye ar-re."



"Th' prince was properly indignant at havin' to take money fr'm strangers an' he showed it be glarin' at

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-212 N. Broadway.

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20,000 More Post-Dispatches sold in St. Louis every day than there are homes in the city.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION
ENTIRE YEAR 1904

Sunday - - 225,837
Daily - - - 148,833

Biggest West of the Mississippi.

We can't be colonial without a deficit.

The President is no lobster, but he has done a little crawling on high tariff revision.

If Mrs. Chadwick had only called it "washing stocks" it would have been so much more respectable financiering.

GOOD ROADS.

The resolutions adopted by the Good Roads Convention follow Gov. Folk's recommendation for the creation of a state highway commission, ask for the establishment of a course of road engineering at the State University and contain specific proposals looking to constant and systematic work.

Missouri cannot afford to be behindhand in this movement. Facts and figures published from time to time in the columns of the Post-Dispatch demonstrate that the highest prosperity and most satisfactory social order are dependent to a very considerable extent upon good highways, serviceable in all weathers.

The farming community is especially interested in this work and it may be hoped that the impetus given by the good roads trains and conventions will be sufficient to carry the project into practical execution.

"I'll ask the Emperor, but I cannot command her," said Emperor William recently. Listen in all directions for feminine voices applauding the Kaiser.

THE SIZE OF FAMILIES.

Whether families are large or small depends generally on the point of view from which children are regarded. If every child means another pair of hands to work, the more children there are, the more wage earners there will be to contribute to the family support. But if every addition to the family is regarded as only another mouth to feed, the pressure of expenditure against income will tend to restrict the family's size. It is primarily a matter of the standard of living.

In many American families the child never contributes anything. He goes through life without making any financial return to his parents. The adoption of this American view by immigrants and their children accounts for the size of the immigrant family lessening according to the number of generations it has been in the United States.

It may be stated as a general proposition that the size of families is inversely in proportion to the age at which the children become self-sustaining.

The entrance of the eternal feminine into finance has resulted in a frenzy beyond any conceived in the brain of Thomas W. Lawson.

ANOTHER PROBLEM DISCOVERED.

A new "problem" has been discovered by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Every association for the advancement of any specialty is incidentally a discoverer of new problems which come in such alarming numbers that they give the modern mind no rest.

From some of them, merely for the sake of peace, we might turn away wholly, but not from this. It is a problem of the highest importance, nothing more nor less than what we are to do to save our blonds from extinction.

According to the British association's discovery, modern city life tends to eliminate the blond. Statistics are presented to show that in the cities blond children are peculiarly subject to the diseases of childhood, so that the number which survive to the age when they become an inspiration for great works of art decreases progressively as the number of brunettes increases.

It is somewhat reassuring to learn from the same source that a blond, who has once reached the age of 18, wears well in spite of being peculiarly subject to rheumatism. Perhaps in view of this we may stave off the threat of a future when both the flaxen-haired blond and the "Titan blond" will be as "much objects of curiosity as Albinos are at present."

Let us in this, and in all things, make the best of the present. These problems which are continually being manufactured to frighten us out of our senses over the future are not really our problems. Let the future contract insomnia over its own nightmares. We have blonds still with us in sufficient supply to defy the joylessness of an age which will not know the meaning of beauty fair enough to freckle.

Postmaster-General Wynne, "it is stated on high authority," is slated for the best the administration can give. But why remove him from his present office? He is doing good work there.

MEN AND RIFLEMEN.

Lord Roberts' suggestion that the people be trained in rifle practice is favorably commented upon in this country and in England. Soldiers should know how to shoot; therefore teach the citizen how to shoot.

Does it follow that such teaching is necessary or worth the expense and trouble?

The Boers were terrible marksmen, because they had been shooting at lions all their lives. The American is a good marksman because his life has, on the average, been of a character to deprive him of the sight and he needed to acquire the skill during the first few days of his volunteer service.

It seems to an observer whose ideas are not specialized by a life-time spent in special work, that the ideal is general physical health and alertness. This is a problem in all highly civilized, thickly populated areas. Given a man with good muscles, red blood,

quick eye and healthy nerves and can it not be said that he will become, by a few weeks' training, a good marksman, a good shot, a good horseman? In short, that he will excel in any special application of his general powers?

A boy who goes into a factory or an office at ten, becomes an under-clerk at fifteen, and is called to military service at twenty-five, is not likely to make a good marksman or good horseman. But a boy who spends those years in rational study and play, in sane social conditions, will do well at both, even though he never handled a rifle or mounted a horse before his enlistment. Let us first make sure of the man supply. Then we can think of riflemen, horsemen, doctors, editors, lawyers and brokers.

The North St. Louis business men directly deny Senator Kinsey's statement that the operation of the racetrack helps business in that part of the city. They declare that it is detrimental to both business and morality, and demand the repeal of the breeders' law. This view of the effects of the breeders' law and the demand for its repeal are endorsed by business men in all parts of the city. They are endorsed by leading men of all professions and occupations in St. Louis and throughout the state. There can be no question either of the vicious effects of the gambling which is legalized by the bill or of an overwhelming sentiment in favor of its repeal. If the breeders' law is kept in the statutes it will be because the special and unworthy influences brought to bear upon legislators will outweigh considerations of public welfare and the demand of the reputable citizens of the state.

BRAINS AND BRUTE FORCE.

A whipping post such as is recommended by President Roosevelt for the District of Columbia, stood during our St. Louis colonial era, where if it stood now, it would be in sight of every one passing along Broadway.

It had a pillory attachment. There is a tradition that we had the stocks also at this time. We did not use the "water cure," or the thumb-screw, or the ducking stool, in St. Louis even under our Spanish governors, but we gave the whipping post a fair trial, and then concluded to advance out of the middle ages into civilization.

This conclusion was not reached cheaply. It cost the efforts of the highest minds in this country, in England, in France and wherever else mind was actually operative. It cost at least half a century of effort as "strenuous" for civilization as any effort which can be made to re-establish the pillory or the stocks in the twentieth century.

The protest of Shakespeare against the whipping post for women ought to be read and reread now when it is proposed to impose on one man the infinite degradation of applying the lash to another in public. The man who has done that once is hopelessly a barbarian afterwards. He will never be able to acquire or to use the intelligence which will enable him to see the infinite advantage the use of brains has over the use of brute force in checking the barbarism which he has confined in himself as an official representative of the logic of brute force.

That is a most astonishing bank incident in New York. A crowd making deposits was so large that other depositors, supposed there was a run on the bank, immediately started one.

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

Mr. William Hawes Mabie, writing on business success, advises against a college education.

A boy who goes through all the grades and is graduated at 22 takes a position which a boy of 14 might fill equally well. But the boy of 14, says Mr. Mabie, "advanced as he grows older, and let us say that by the time he is 22 he has won a responsible position. He is already, in fact, a trained business man. And with that trained business man—an expert in his line—the raw college man of 22 has to compete."

O, no! He has to compete with the cub of 14. And he does it so well that he is advanced to the 16-year-old class, and successively to the 18, 20 and 22 year grades. And then the young fellow of 22 who thinks he is a "trained business man" begins to wonder why this youth, who began as office boy two years ago, is making him uneasy.

The reason is, generally speaking, that the college man is in sounder health than the "trained business man," who spent his formative years at hard grind; and that his power of intellectual application is more active, alert and intelligent.

Mr. Mabie wants to specialize at 14. Learn the leather trade and so become a good leather man. Or go into the office as messenger and learn the details of the shoe business, so that by 22 you will be a good shoe man.

It is a short-sighted course. Let the boy first make himself a man by developing and cultivating all his faculties. At 22 he can begin to specialize by learning business. So, he will become a worker. If, however, he begins work at 14 he is in danger of becoming a drudge at 24. And the danger becomes greater with the entry of every college boy into the business world. Workers, not drudges, are wanted.

The Ohio decision that a wife cannot have a divorce because her husband has pet snakes or even snakes in his boots may have come from a judge with something of a menagerie of his own.

THE INSOLENT HEATHEN.

The London Daily News prints a letter from a college teacher in Japan in which appears this extraordinary statement:

"The Japanese government, finding such numbers of prisoners of war unable to read or write, has issued a decree that prisoners who can read and write Russian must teach those who cannot for two hours a day. Polish prisoners are taught to read and write Polish in the same way."

This is insufferable. When a heathen government presumes to find faults and imperfections among a civilized people, a people who have inherited the splendid traditions of Christian enlightenment and stand in the forefront of the world's army of progress, it is time to call a halt. The governments of the western world in America and Europe should unite to resist this affront and chastise the insolence of an inferior race.

Think of it! A yellow heathen dares to discover that a white Christian can't read and write. It is preposterous; but there is worse to follow. He actually undertakes to have the Christian taught his A B C's.

Next we shall hear that the Japanese government has invited the people of America and Europe to send some of their bright young men to the island empire to learn the elements of peace and good will, of gentle manners, unfailing good humor and invincible altruism. The Japanese may think—heathens have queer notions—that we need instructions in the elements of humanity and beneficence.

The yellow peril is indeed a crimson terror. Something must be done to vindicate our superiority and teach these benighted pagans that they must not be sarcastic in the presence of the humblest of the sons of real civilization.

JUST A MINUTE

for
POST-DISPATCH
Verse and Humor

SMITTY.

William Schmidt, author of "The Flowing Bowl," a standard authority on the subject of mixed drinks, died in New York, Jan. 8, of senile dementia. Friends subscribed a fund to pay the expenses of his funeral. Schmidt always insisted that he was not merely a bartender, but a professional man.

The greatest mixer is no more;
The master of them all is dead.
No more his languid spirits soar
When ardent spirits reach his head.
His little day of rule is o'er;
The cunning of his hand is fled.

He was a gentleman, forsooth,
Who made a study, from his youth,
Of all the subtle arts that please,
And learned concoctions smooth to juggle,
By which devices men could smuggle
Strong drinks into their tumblers, to smuggle
Down close, and there to lie in ease.

No fierce, tobacco-tainted booze,
No fustil oil did Smitty use
In building those seductive drinks,
That glistened like a bed of pink
Or roses bathed in morning dew.
Ah, no! for Smitty was, methinks,
Too fine an artist, through and through,
To palm off prune juice or benzine.
When 'twas his pride that on his bar
He set the finest drinks, by far,
A thirsty world had ever seen.

He was the prince of his demesne,
And others recognized his sway,
For it was plainly to be seen
That Smitty had a royal way.
About him; that he was no cheap,
Uneducated, rough barkeep,
But that the arts in his possession
Made his a dignified profession;
And all his life he bragged of that,
And on his dignity stood pat.

And Smitty, too—pray, have a look—
Once wrote a fascinating book:
It is yeelp "The Flowing Bowl,"
And is the essence of the soul

Of one whose whole life was devoted
To mixing drinks. It will be noted
That Smitty was poetic, quite,
In thought, as well as action. Trite
Indeed, had been its name and friend,
Had he called it "The Barkeep's Friend."
But not for his compendium—
A standard for all time to come—
Since a good send-off is so vital,
He chose a most engaging title.

And yet, in spite of all the fame
That clusters round his learned name,
Poor Smitty lies—O Plague, who sent you!—
Dead of senility-dementia.

Old age and madness! What a fate
For any mortal! What a weight
Throughout eternity to bear!
The "deep damnation" of despair!
Old age and madness and the scourge
Of poverty! Oh, sound a dirge
For Smitty—he who tempted men
To drink and drink and drink again,
And whose rare drinks,
Sans doubt, methinks,
Into his soul and theirs put pinks.

Yes, toll for Smitty; he is dead!
What good is all his art today,
Who, living, might be asking bread
Of men whose hearts he once made gay,
And who "chipped in," in friendly way,
To buy a place to lay his head?

Which?

He (philosophizing): I used to think that I knew a great deal; that I was very wise, in fact; but the older I become the more I realize that I know nothing.
She: Agnostic or plain ignoramus?

Sir Thomas Dewar, the inventor of the Scotch highball, who was knighted by King Edward, has been the cause of many a man being all-nighted.

WOULD EVEN THINGS UP.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.
"O, ouch! Stop that!" yelled Tommy.
"Why Tommy, aren't you ashamed?" exclaimed his mother. "I wouldn't cry like that if it were my hair that was being combed."
"I'll bet you would if I was doing the combing," replied Tommy fiercely.

THE LIZZIBOY.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
"What sort of a fellow is he, anyway?"
"He's a lizziboy."
"What's that?"
"A lizziboy is a man who can go to a Saturday matinee without feeling out of place there."

A SOUVENIR.

From the Philadelphia Press.
"Yes," said the erstwhile Summer Girl, "it's all off. I sent everything back to him yesterday."
"Not the ring?" asked her friend.
"No; he said I could keep that if I'd send him the ham-mock I caught him in."

A DREADFUL DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"They say he was disappointed in love."
"Yes. Her father failed in business just a week before the day set for the wedding."

IN NORTHERN OHIO.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Stranger (looking at his watch): What time do your banks close here?
Hotel Clerk: That depends entirely on Mrs. Chadwick.

PROGRESS DAY BY DAY.

The Latest Developments From the Efforts of Thinkers and Workers to Move the World Forward.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

THE MOST PROGRESSIVE TOWN.

The town of Davos, in the Swiss Alps, has recorded its claim as the most progressive town of the "electric age" and offered the evidence to support it. It is a health resort, with a resident population of 3000 and a population of health seekers likely to exceed the resident population "during the season." The heating, lighting and cooking for the entire population is now done wholly by electricity, and this electricity is generated from a neighboring waterfall. Thus the heat, light and all the power used in driving the machinery in the town come originally from water power ten miles away at the falls, where the power plant of the town is located. The heating of houses in winter "by resistance coils" was the hardest problem, but it is reported as solved successfully. The entire cost of heat, light and power for the town during a year is stated at \$138,000.

The original motive for wholly discarding all "fuel" except electricity was a decision of the physicians that any other form of heating "hurt the town" as a health resort.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS UNDER AFRICAN DIFFICULTIES.

Although Abyssinia is not usually thought of as a favorable place for the extension of the telephone system, it has 800 miles of wire already in operation and is proceeding this year to add another thousand miles. The work is being done under Italian supervision and as a result of ignorance of native conditions the wires were first strung on wooden poles. These are now being replaced by iron ones and the reported reason is that many of the first set of poles were "eaten down by insects."

The nature of the insect with this remarkable appetite for telephone poles is not given in the unofficial report, but it was without doubt the African termite or white ant, a colony of which, taking up its residence in a telephone pole of seasoned wood, is entirely capable of reducing it to a shell as thin as cardboard in a very short time.

REDUCING GHOSTS TO A MODERN BASIS.

A curious illustration of the results of using the latest increase of knowledge in support of what knowledge had outlived as wholly exploded superstition is given by Mr. Andrew Lang, the translator of Homer, who, being a Scotchman, now declares unequivocally in favor of the Scotch faculty of "second sight" and asserts personal knowledge of its existence.

Of course, this leaves nothing more to be said in the way of actual argument, except that Mr. Lang is a Scotchman, usually wholly reliable. There is room, however, for as much to be said as any one chooses, when he applies ideas derived from the theory of wireless telegraph to "second sight," and to seeing ghosts in general. Part of this theory often repeated is that the "ether" or most subtle of all gases in which wireless transmission is supposed to take place by vibration is wholly without friction and yet with qualities belonging to solids. So Mr. Lang finds no difficulty in having a living person known to him project his "raith," as the Scotch call it, to a place he is thinking very hard about, regardless of distance. Supposedly the hard thought sets up a disturbance in the ether which at the point of focus, ten miles away, takes the form of the thinker. This is certainly interesting and as a theorist Mr. Lang sets a pace which some others are not slow to follow, even though they are not convinced of ghosts as he is.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

In the Egyptian Gazette, Prof. Flinders-Petrie reports reaching the lowest layer of ruins in digging through the ten layers which stand for ten different ages at Abydos, the oldest capital of Egypt. He reached thus the remains of the life of the "first dynasty" in Egypt, under Menes, the most ancient king of history, who lived 4700 years before Christ. At this remote period, work was done which, in the opinion of Prof. Petrie, is superior to that of much more recent times.

SPEEDS OF MANY CREATURES.

From the Scientific American.
A European engineer, Joseph Olehausen, began, about fifteen years ago to measure the speeds of all creatures that he could study.
A good pedestrian's speed over good roads, he says, is a sixteenth of a mile in 13 seconds. The German soldier covers a little more than three miles an hour during an ordinary march that does not last too long.

The maximum speed acquired by the average person in swimming comfortably is 39 inches a second.
Oarsmen in an eight-oared barge acquired a speed of 197 inches a second.

Skaters average from nine to ten yards a second, while runners on skids have made as much as 21 yards in the same time, and the jumper on skids has developed almost forty yards velocity in a second. The man who made this record jumped 120 feet.

Iceboats skim over the ice at velocities that have reached 36 yards a second, or more than a mile a minute. The fastest that has been done on a bicycle is the record of 46 feet a second.

The horse can gallop six miles in an hour for a considerable length of time.
The swiftest dog in the world, the borzoi, or Russian wolfhound, has made record runs that show 73 feet in a second, while the gazelle has shown measured speed of more than 80 feet per second.

The gazelle, however, swift as she is, is not as swift as the ostrich, for that homely but swift bird can run 66 feet to the second when he really gets down to it. But then he helps himself along with his wings.

The whale, struck by a harpoon and sounding in terror, has been known to dive at the rate of 30 yards in a minute. The Virginia raihpier has made measured flights of 700 yards a minute, and the European swallow has attained a speed of more than 800 yards.

A species of falcon, known as the wandering falcon, flies from North Africa to northern Germany in one unbroken flight, making the distance in 11 hours.

THE LOTTERY OF LOVE.

From the New York Evening World.
Some of Dan Cupid's recent activities possess a more than transient interest.
"Love can level ranks, and therefore" in Boston a rich young man has married a shoemaker's daughter and a wealthy Harvard student espoused the daughter of an expressman, while a Boston heiress has given her hand to an insurance clerk.

"May and December" have come together in the marriage of a Fitchburg citizen of 81 to a clerk in his employ aged 21, and in the marriage of F. W. Stevens of this city, 77, to his nurse, aged 21. Has not Balzac put this city's most dangerous age at 87?

"Love looks not with the eyes but with the mind." Which explains why young Mr. Miller's campaign speech won him a New York heiress and why Miss Sawyer's novel "All's Fair in Love" brought her a soldier wooer.

May they live happily ever after! While such entries can be made in Love's diary there need be no despondent apprehension as to the passing of romance. More interesting and suggestive in their way are these simple tales of true love than chronicles of international matches.

CANDID ADMISSIONS.

From the Chicago News.
"Bl," began the old lady with the white ribbon, "are you not ashamed to be a saloon keeper? Why don't you encourage people to drink water?"
"I do, madame," responded the dispenser of liquors. "I put more water in my whisky than any other saloon keeper in Chicago."

HYPNOTIZED HIM.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"How did you ever persuade that hard-headed old Senator to get such a fat office for your supercilious nephew? In finance?"
"Yes—influence of mind over matter."

TRUTH OR PARADOX.

From George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman."
Do not do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same.

Vulgarity in a king flatters the majority of the nation. Democracy substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few.

Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.

When a man teaches something he does not know to somebody else who has no aptitude for it, and gives him a certificate of proficiency, the latter has completed the education of a gentleman.

Titles distinguish the mediocre, embarrass the superior and are disgraced by the inferior.

Your word can never be as good as your bond, because your memory can never be as trustworthy as your honor.

While we have prisons it matters little which of us occupy the cells.

If you strike a child take care that you strike it in anger, even at the risk of maiming it for life. A blow in cold blood neither can nor should be forgiven.

Hell is paved with good intentions, not bad ones. All men mean well.

Life levels all men, death reveals the eminent.

The Chinese tame tigers by clipping their wings and tames by deforming their feet. A petticoat around the ankles serves equally well.

SMOKING IN SCHOOL.

From the Washington Post.
Divide 29 by 5 and add 6. What's the answer?" said the school teacher.

"Will you give me a little light first, please?" the pupil, a boy of 11, asked.

"Certainly," the teacher answered.

The boy advanced from his seat and lit his cigarette from the clear in the teacher's mouth. Then, puffing clouds of smoke, he turned his attention to the problem that had been propounded.

The room was full of smoke. There were 25 little boys in it, and 25 of them held cigarettes in their hands. Ashtmays were affixed to all the desks, just as in other schools inkwells are affixed to them. Now and then a generous and polite boy presented another with a cheroot!

Some schoolboys might be inclined to think this scene a scene from Paradise. It is, on the contrary, a scene from Mexico, from the schools of Lerdo, Zatecas, Saltillo, Jimenez and other Mexican towns.

Boys are allowed to smoke in Mexico. Smoking is deemed as harmless there as kite flying or football. Hence it is odd to see a Mexican school in session, with the little children doing sums and parsing verbs with cigars or cigarettes in their mouths.

THE HOME TO COME TO.

By Maxwell Gray, Author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," in Black and White.

The ideal home is one in which the inmates think more of their duties than of their rights and recognize that they are responsible for each other's happiness. To be admitted to such a hearth, where, by the crimson flame of charity and household affections bright with the sparkle of gaiety and rarer than of wit; illumined by the glow of thought and clear light of sincerity; beautiful with courtesy, forbearance and refinement; its atmosphere vital with the oxygen of moral purity and open to currents of fresh ideas; adorned by culture and sweet amenity and securely built upon righteousness and faith, is moral regeneration as well as happiness and rest. Whether rich or poor, with many or few inmates or only one, any hearth may breathe this home spirit, while to come home to somebody in such a haven is the best and most lasting of earthly joys.

PERHAPS.

From the Philadelphia Press.
"I suppose the echo is called 'he' because it talks back like a woman."
"Perhaps it is because it returns your call in such a perfunctory way."

THE CHILD IN THE HOME



HERE is no abiding place of men and women so unfurnished as the abode of a man and woman who have no children. Save in rare instances the tie between such couples becomes but a thread which is not broken because of the dependence of the woman upon the man for support, because they fear the comments of their social circle, or because of a belief in the indissoluble mandate of the church in which they were wedded.

Necessity and duty are the binding influences long after the fervor of youthful attraction has ceased. Love does not stay in houses from which children are barred, if he be not daily besieged with prayers and his devotees be not beyond the common run of men and women.

A FEW years ago there existed in St. Louis a social circle consisting of families living on both sides of a very short street. It happened that the earliest houses built in that street were inhabited by people of strongly developed social instincts, and as the houses grew about them they became the hosts of the new people. All who went to live there were of the same financial and intellectual grade; they were Americans of similar upbringing, and thus they were remarkably congenial.

The set thus formed became known to many who were invited there for its peculiar constitution and it was referred to by the envious as "that narrow Kay street set."

Children were born there, and each event called for a series of festivals. In twenty families six children were born in one year. In twenty families two children were born the next year. In twenty families two children died and one was born the third year.

Three children were born to one couple. Two children were born to another family. There, you see, are five of the nine children born in two homes in three years, while one child was born in three homes and none in fifteen abiding places.

EVERY one of the little ones grew to believe that aunts and uncles lived all about them. They were welcome in every one of the twenty homes and when the father and mother of the three announced their removal from the city the fifteen childless women protested with bitter words against the children leaving them.

In the fifth year another child was born, but died with its mother. There births ceased in so far as the original group was concerned.

A greater measure of prosperity came to some of the inhabitants of the street and there were removals to handsomer houses in other parts of the city. Thus this group of beings, so long congenial, so long affectionately interested in each other's welfare and pleasures, disintegrated, leaving only a few of the original number stranded in the short, quiet street, now filled from end to end with houses and noisy with children.

RECENTLY one of the women who had been active in the happy days of the street's infancy came back to St. Louis to live. For a housewarming she tried to gather the old set. She worked a week trying to trace them and when her guests gathered at her home she read this report of results:

Couples of the old crowd here tonight.....	4
Surviving members of other couples in the old crowd here tonight.....	3
Divorced couples of the old crowd.....	8
Removed from the city.....	5
Divorced couples who had children.....	2
Divorced couples who had more than one child.....	0

Of the 40 adults three had died, two wives and one husband. Other deaths may have occurred in the five couples removed from the city, but the lady referred to had not been able to trace them all.

Eight couples had been divorced. Of the 16 divorced persons, five were married to new mates, two had recently obtained decrees and were understood to be in early marriage. One childless woman had been divorced twice since the disintegration of the group.

Of the five divorced persons who married new mates, four were women; of the 11 who did not marry three were women and seven were men. The four women who married new mates had been childless throughout their first unions and one had become a mother in her second marriage. The one divorced man who took a new wife had become a father a few weeks before the reunion of the survivors.

The period covered by these facts is a few months more than seven years.

NATURALLY the hostess' statistics formed the sole topic of general conversation among her guests, to whom every unit in those figures was a once-loved friend. It was agreed that marriage had proven a failure with 12 of their friends because there had been no child in the home.

One couple had been separated by drink and the other by frivolity of the wife after the death of her little girl. She and one man who had become a drunkard were the only members of this strangely collated group of 40 warm friends who had been publicly charged with scandalous conduct. In the other divorces the charges were desertion and failure to support, which were believed to be pretenses covering applications made on the behalf of husbands and wives who had grown indifferent through the lack of a common interest. Their life together was simply the intimate association of men and women, futile, barren and joyless.

Some of the men and women had remained true to their altar pledges in spite of the fact that no children came, but death had shortened the married life of three couples and there are five couples whose later history is not known since they went away. In only one of these were there children.

THE point to be gathered from these statistics is ridiculously clear. Home must have a continuous source of interest or it will cease to exist. The very ills to which children are subjects are beneficial in strengthening the home feeling in the hearts of men and enlarging the hearts and capabilities of women. But beyond that, there is a human experience in rearing children which no man or woman can afford to miss out of their lives, a mental and spiritual broadening as necessary as food.

No sorrow can be bitter to the man, no necessary task will seem beyond his strength if in home hours there are little ones to hang about his chair and shower their tribute of affection on him.

For women there is no higher or holier office than motherhood, and every one whose arms have never held her child feels that she has been robbed. If in her deprivation she still has that strength of mind that puts away envy and jealousy and will take to her heart another woman's child she may have a taste of happiness. For many women this is impossible and as the disappointing years pass they grow sour and embittered.

The cry of the heart, the cry of the mind and the cry of the spirit in all true men and women is for the straying fingers of a child upon their cheeks, for little ones fashioned in their likeness, bone and flesh of their bone and flesh.

It is not the problem of the children born to uncongenial men and women that the world must solve before divorce shall cease to be an evil. Divorces grow because childless homes have become more numerous, because men and women limit the true function of matrimony, and destroy its bonds.

The story of "Kay street" is striking and exceptional; but the deduction from its statistics can be verified by an examination of assembled facts gathered from the flood of divorce proceedings in St. Louis.

Unless the gospel of the child in the home shall be more widely preached and more generally accepted, there can be no cure for divorce and small happiness in marriage.



"No sorrow can be bitter to the man, no task beyond his strength, if there are little ones to shower their tribute of affection on him."

LOCUST STREET IS IN THE LIME LIGHT

Much Activity in Property on That Thoroughfare Is Reported.

FOREIGN MONEY COMES IN

Investors Seek to Place Large and Small Loans With St. Louis Corporations.

The general real estate market was comparatively quiet during the past week. Snow, rain and sleet are not conducive to buying and selling of property in many parts of the city, and several transactions which otherwise would have figured in the week's business were not closed.

The demand, however, for all classes of property is decided, and a full resumption of the business cannot long be delayed. The call for Locust street property is daily growing more marked, and several deals involving holdings on this street east of Twelfth street are said to have been closed by earnest money contracts during the week. The parties to the transaction, however, prefer to make no announcements until the deeds have been filed for record.

A feature was the sale Tuesday of the Koken building at 715 Locust street, the property of the Koken Realty Co. to the Locust Street Building Co. for \$50,000. The presence of much outside capital in the city seeking investment through the trust companies and real estate agencies in local realty securities may reflect the good effects of the World's Fair. This money, in the main, is offered in sums of \$10,000 and upward at 4 per cent, and in smaller sums to suit at 4 1/2, 5 and 6 per cent.

It is to be loaned, it is explained, for various corporations and is restricted to St. Louis by virtue of the stability of value and the future prospects of the city.

Albert T. Terry & Co.

Albert T. Terry & Co. report excellent demand in business, especially in residence property, both improved and vacant, and have closed the following deals out of 11 new under contract:

Sold the 8-room, thoroughly modern residence of Mrs. Augustine Stanhope, known as 4474 Locust avenue, to Samuel P. Goddard, for \$20,000. The property was owned by Goddard and sold by Goddard Realty Co. for \$20,000. Mr. Goddard making his purchase for his home on Brady street, representing Mrs. Stanhope, who leaves for Belgium.

Also 30 feet of ground on the north side of 18th street, and improvement known as 221-22-23, from Christian and Emma Paul, to a client for \$7500.

Also have the contract signed for large piece of 10th street property east of Grand, which is being purchased as an investment, and which will be reported later.

Henry Hiemenz Realty Co.

Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. reports the following sales:

Sold on south side of Gevee avenue, between Mississippi and McAlister avenues, in Allen's Lafayette Park addition, 125x120 to Allen, for \$10,000. The property was owned by Allen and sold by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. for \$10,000. Mr. Allen, who will improve the property with substantial buildings, was represented by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. after careful consideration decided that Allen's addition possessed superior location and a place for investment.

Also two lots on north side of Allen avenue, just west of Mississippi avenue, each 30x137, to Allen, by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. for \$10,000. The property was owned by Allen and sold by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. for \$10,000. Mr. Allen, who will improve the property with substantial buildings, was represented by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. after careful consideration decided that Allen's addition possessed superior location and a place for investment.

Also lot on north side of Botanical avenue, between Sprink and Vandewater avenues, in Tyler place, sold to Wm. S. Drozda, for \$10,000. The property was owned by Drozda and sold by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. for \$10,000. Mr. Drozda, who will improve the property with substantial buildings, was represented by Henry Hiemenz Realty Co. after careful consideration decided that Drozda's addition possessed superior location and a place for investment.

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DIAMONDS

You do not have to be a judge of diamonds when you buy at Hess & Culbertson's. Our representations regarding the weight, color, brilliancy and purity of each gem can be relied upon to be absolutely correct—and the price in every instance will be found fair and reasonable.

HESS & CULBERTSON

JEWELRY CO.

Corner Sixth and Locust Streets.

122c MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

MAIN FLOOR. SCHAPER BROS.

My Indian Queen, Teasing, Back to Baltimore, Little Boy From Lonesome Street, By the Dear Old Delaware, Troubadour, St. Louis Tickle, Won't You Fondle Me, and others.

30c—Again we offer Blue Bell and Come Home, Soldier Boy—20c.

Monday we place on the popular musical comedy, which is making such a phenomenal run at the Garrick, publisher's price, Let Me Go Back, Old Mother Goose, O'Reilly and others; first time at such prices.

60c—Palme, Rusty Susan, Frolic of the Stars, in the Lead, Romy and My, by E. T. Paul and others.

BLANCHARD, the comedian, to sing the new ones for you. Come and hear the new ones. 15c extra.

NOTE—Special attention given to mail orders—Extra each copy.

BLOOD POISON

Is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh, and don't know it is BLOOD POISON, and to Dr. Brown, 925 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., for BROWN'S CURE. \$2.00 a bottle, gets a month.

READ THIS WONDERFUL CURE

Dr. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have taken 6 bottles of your Blood Medicine for Blood Poison with very best results. I started to take the remedy as soon as I found out what was wrong, and now every sore has healed up and I look like a new person. Very truly yours,

MISS CELIA JOSEPH.

Sold in St. Louis Only by Wolff-Willson Drug Co., 6th and Washington Av.

Euclid Place to Be an Exclusive and Beautiful Residence Section



The improvements with Euclid landscape gardening, water, gas and sewer mains, grout-filled walks and asphalt streets. Imposing gateways, upon which special lights will be maintained, will be erected at both Euclid and Euclid avenues. The restrictions will be similar to those of the Euclid and Hortense places.

John S. Carter, real estate officer of the Commonwealth Trust Co., which will have charge of the property, plans for several residences which will be erected in the addition. Construction will begin without delay.

Nicholls-Bitter Co.

The Nicholls-Bitter & Plamond Co. sold for account of E. A. Hays, the residence now occupied by him, at 4022 Washington boulevard, an eight-room brick residence with a lot 50x243, for \$20,000. The property was owned by Hays and sold by Nicholls-Bitter Co. for \$20,000. Mr. Hays, who will improve the property with substantial buildings, was represented by Nicholls-Bitter Co. after careful consideration decided that Hays' addition possessed superior location and a place for investment.

Chas. F. Vogel.

Chas. F. Vogel reports the following sales:

At 1515-1517 Congress street, between Levee and 15th streets, a two-story brick dwelling, containing 12 rooms, arranged for a hotel, large attic, laundry and cellar, for \$35,000, from Paul Conrad to Ignaz and Victoria Elich, who purchased for \$35,000.

At 1025 Morrison avenue, a two-story brick residence, containing 12 rooms, arranged for a hotel, large attic, laundry and cellar, for \$35,000, from Paul Conrad to Ignaz and Victoria Elich, who purchased for \$35,000.

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CURRENCY BAIT NOW SAID TO BE NECESSARY TO CATCH HUSBANDS

Statistics Show that American Women Without Incomes or Riches Stand but Poor Show and Are Rapidly Being Driven Out of the Matrimonial Market.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—American women are ceasing to find men to marry them unless they are able to support themselves.

This is the startling deduction made by the United States Bureau of Labor in its last report. The marriage rate among women who work and among women who have money is much higher than among women who are neither workers nor rich, and the disparity is steadily increasing.

All rich women, according to the statisticians, have opportunities to marry and, generally speaking, all working women have equal opportunities, but the women who depend on servants to do the household work and on their husbands to supply all the household income are being driven from the matrimonial field.

Fewer than one-half of them marry now, and the percentage is steadily diminishing.

Only 18 per cent of American married women keep domestic servants.

Although the number of men and women employed in household service is increasing rapidly, the number of families in which they are employed is diminishing.

The households with a maid of all work, or a cook and a maid, are annually fewer, and the great establishments with a retinue of servants are gradually affording a large proportion of domestic employment.

Nine per cent of the married women of the United States work for wages apart from the performance of the household duties. Twenty-three per cent add to the household income by taking boarders. More than one family in five has its children at work. More than 20 per cent of the earnings of the average American family comes from the labor of the wife and the children.

The old type of American who supported by his own earnings his wife and his children, whose home was his own and who occupied an independent place in the community, is fast dying out.

Marriage is becoming more and more a commercial partnership, where the man and the wife pool their earnings, or a fashionable festivity where the fortune of the wife added to the income of the husband maintains a social establishment until divorce doth them part.

CITY BUILDING WILL BE SOLD.

Auction of Structure Decried to Satisfy Claims of Creditors.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WELLSVILLE, O., Jan. 14.—The Wellsville city building was appraised by J. C. Catlett, George Murdoch and P. H. White this afternoon at \$28,000, and will be sold under the hammer by Sheriff Johnson on Feb. 4, to satisfy a claim of Rinehart Bros., contractors of East Liverpool, unless other arrangements can be made.

The firm, which is headed by Harrison S. Rinehart, did considerable street paving for the city several years ago, but the claims were never paid in full. He entered an action in Common Pleas court and secured a verdict for the full amount, \$28,000, the amount of the original claim. The Circuit court reduced the claim to \$20,000, the amount of the judgment and the building now is in the hands of the sheriff. The city in the meantime is losing hundreds of dollars.

The crew of the extra freight had a safe distance from their train after signaling the oncoming freight. The grade was steep and the extra could not stop his heavy train. He called to Goodwin and they both jumped.

Could escape with nothing worse than a scalp wound and a sprained shoulder. The men were taken to the home of Dr. A. U. Brown at Mosselle. Both live at Springfield.

The fast-moving freight train struck the rear end of the extra with terrific impact and the locomotive plowed its way through the caboose and a dozen cars, brushing them into the ditch. The wreck was cleared away yesterday afternoon.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

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The Heavy Blow Which Light Comedy Is Getting in St. Louis

Plays Like "Merely Mary Ann," "The Earl of Pawtucket," "The Girl From Kays" and "The Dictator" Are Finding Small Favor in This City.

WHAT is the matter with St. Louis and the light comedies? They are meeting with a terrible frost here. None of the young American dramatists seem to be able to send us this winter anything the people want. The local players were very lukewarm about the Richard Harding Davis comedy, "The Dictator." They have positively frowned upon "The Earl of Pawtucket," by Augustus Thomas. For all the ripple it occasioned here one would never have guessed that Ibsen Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann" was accounted one of the brightest gems of last year upon the stages of London and New York. "The Girl From Kays," by Owen Hall, who has no trouble amusing Britishers and Gothamites, was received in St. Louis with about as much enthusiasm as that with which the waiters awaited the coming of Anti-Tipping Tubbs.

These were all clever plays. They were as representative of the best of the English-speaking playwrights as doing as any quartet of plays we have had in this season or last.

What is the matter? Did we get too close to the Pike? It is not easy to understand the indifference of local players toward "The Girl From Kays." The blight which fell upon "The Earl of Pawtucket" might have been due to the fact that the piece was here last season, but "The Girl From Kays" was new to St. Louis. It was a clever thing, pitched out of the ordinary and affording a refreshing relaxation to the player who tires of seeing so much that is pulling and inane. Sam Bernard and Hattie Williams are an exceptionally capable pair, and either of them gave single-handed a performance which was more entertaining than some whole companies were giving in St. Louis last week.

"The Royal Chef" did the big business of last week in St. Louis, excepting, possibly, the vaudeville show, which is never without its crowds at the Columbia. "The Chef" did a larger business than either "The Girl From Kays" or "The Earl of Pawtucket." It was not deserved, for "The Chef" is far short of the excellence of either, but what with the popular interest in the Ada Rehan engagement and the eagerness of the masses to see the new darlings the first time it offered something that wasn't too artistic, the new Shubert house fairly came into its own last week.

"The Beauty and the Barge." Nat Goodwin, who has recently signed a three-year contract with Charles Frohman, gets "The Beauty and the Barge," the London comedy which has occasioned so much joyous comment abroad, and which was originally announced as a captured for America by Francis Wilson.

Something Doing on Coney. William A. Brady, who captured Gen. Piet J. Cronin in the lively contest for this practical veteran's services, says there will be something doing on Coney Island next summer when he gets his Boer war started. Judging from Brady's assurance, Coney, though not especially mountainous, will become exceedingly volcanic when the modern volcano gets things going. He says he will have his own powder mill.

She Was Unmarried. Wells Hawks, who guards the inner portals to the office of Charles Frohman, was accused by a female applicant for a chance to act the other day—an applicant, by the way, who had caught the guardian of the outer port napping and had slipped quietly by him. Seeing that there was no help for it, Hawks prepared to book the lady's application.

"Are you married or single?" he asked. "Unmarried," four times," was the reply that so startled the placid manager that he found no time to ask other questions.

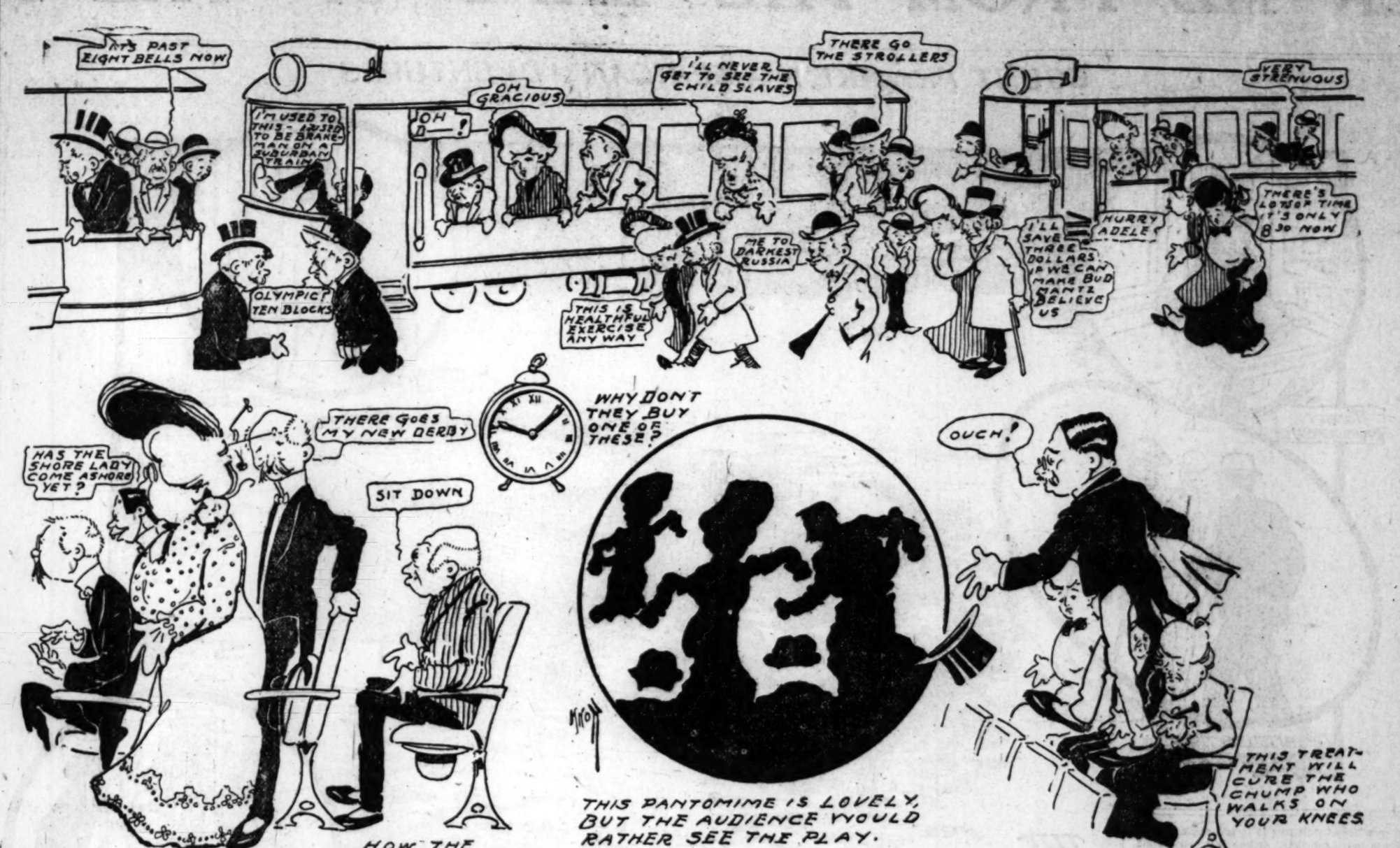
Mrs. Yankee Consul? It is freely rumored in New York that Raymond Hitchcock, who plays the Yankee consul in the Blossom-Robyn musical piece of that name, is to marry Miss Flora Zabelle, a prima donna who was here with the Consul company last season. Hitchcock was recently divorced, and it is said that he will wed the pretty Armenian just as soon as the probationary period required by the New York courts expires. Miss Zabelle is not with the company this season, being in Paris with her parents, who get there from Turkey for the winter.

Some New Music. Fred Maier, author of "The World's Fair Waltz," has just published "The World's Fair Gallop and Two-Step," also his own composition. The Whitney-Warner Publishing Co. of Detroit has just published "The Troubadour," a two-step intermezzo by W. C. Powell.

What He Committed. A curious mishap occurred to Lawrence D'Orsay in "The Earl of Pawtucket" at the Walnut Street Philadelphia. The other night, he has a line in the play, "It seems I have committed matrimony," which always brings a great laugh from the audience. On this night, as he approached the speech, he had a horrible sense that he had forgotten the word. Then it was that his self-possession came to his aid. He went rapidly into his memory for a word that sounded something like it, and at the end of the sentence he said, "I have committed matrimony—aw—deuteronomy." The line never got a bigger laugh since the opening night.

Great Preparations. Klaw & Erlanger are making great preparations for next season in the way of new productions. Their roster will contain several of their successes of the current season and also J. L. Clark's dramatic version of Owen Hall's romantic novel, "The Prince of India." Marion Crawford's dramatic version of his "Zoraster" Paul West and W. W. Denoloff's spectacular extravaganza, "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," with music by J. W. Bratton; "Eve's Guilt," the French chassonette, in a new

CONSIDER NOW THE CASE OF THESE WHO COME TO CRAWL ACROSS OUR KNEES



the production. The piece will depict the production of the new comedy, "The Beauty and the Barge," which will require the services of fifty people. Mr. Ade has gone to London and will finish the play in time for a production next October.

Sir Henry Irving. Sir Henry Irving will begin his next, perhaps his last, tour of America in San Francisco next September.

E. S. Willard's Tour. E. S. Willard is to begin his forthcoming American tour at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, on January 22. He will be seen in "Lucky Durham," a play written for the late Wilson Barrett.

The Epigrammatic Zangwill. Since the time that Oscar Wilde gave the world the epigram, the epigram has been a place in nearly all the modern plays and comedies. Zangwill is a master of the epigram, and his "Merely Mary Ann" is a masterpiece of the art. "Merely Mary Ann" is a play in which Zangwill has shown his mastery of the epigram. "Merely Mary Ann" is a play in which Zangwill has shown his mastery of the epigram.

Miss Russell Coming. Annie Russell follows Virginia Harned at the Olympic, and will be seen for the first time here in the new comedy, "The Beauty and the Barge," which is said to be an admirable medium for her varied talents. The piece is said to be filled with clever dialogue and amusing situations. The company will include Mrs. Charles M. Warren, Elizabeth Johnson, Florida W. Warren, Charles M. Warren, George W. Warren, and George W. Warren.

The First Folding Bed. The old inn, shown in the second act of "The Strollers," is modeled from an ancient inn in the heart of the Schwarzwald in Germany, about which many legends are told. The inn is a place of which the old family story is told of the landlord who furnished his patrons with a mechanical bed. This bed had a set of circular steel arms on its under side, by a movement of the lever in an adjoining room, swiftly and surely enfolded the body of the occupant, pinning his arms in such a manner as to render him absolutely helpless. Then the out-thrust bed would lift his guest at his leisure, drop him and dispose of the body in the old lime kiln which was in the vicinity.

The Explanation. Did you ever notice the excuses rubes give you fly-by-night towns, when business is bad? "The Strollers," said A. H. Varley, manager of "The Strollers," "here is a good one. I think, at least it sounds good to me. It was out with a farce comedy, which was a first-class hunker in advance and very short. In spite of this we never managed to do anything at all one-night stands, and this seemed so odd to me that I

Professional Matinee. Resident Manager J. J. Shubert of the Garrick Theatre makes the special announcement that on Friday, January 22, at the Garrick Theatre, the special matinee, to which all the professional theatrical people then in the city are to be invited, these special invitations will be sent out from Mr. Shubert's office on Monday and Tuesday of the coming week.

George Ade's Next Piece. George Ade is to write a new comedy, "The Beauty and the Barge," which will contain a part in which Mr. Ade will play the part of a Frenchman. "The Beauty and the Barge" is a play in which George Ade has shown his mastery of the epigram.

Otis Skinner's New Play. The adaptation of Jean Richepin's "Le Chemineau," which Otis Skinner is to produce at the Garrick Theatre, is a beautiful and exquisite play of the golden age of French drama. The play is a beautiful and exquisite play of the golden age of French drama.

HERE IS THE STORY OF "MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS," THE NEWEST GUS THOMAS COMEDY. Between the dark and the daylight, When the night is beginning to lower, Comes a pause in the day's occupations, That is known as the butter's hour.

This quatrain, attributed by Augustus Thomas to Longfellow, serves as the starting point of the new farce-comedy, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots." Mr. Thomas, sticking to his recent practice, has laid all the scenes of his play in the same house, and the action takes place within a space of ten hours. The scene is laid at Larchmont, in the house of a Mr. Bonner, Bonner is a painter of note in England, and made his reputation upon his canvases portraying the female nude. When he came to America and married an American girl, the new wife objected to his necessary use of models, and Mr. Bonner abandoned the painting of the female figure and went in for cattle pictures. Taking a lesson from his wife's attitude, Mr. Bonner also developed a spirit of jealousy, and on the evening on which the play begins has been persuaded by Mrs. Bonner to take the place of an absent guest. Mrs. Leffingwell and Corbin are thus thrown together, and in the absence of both husbands, it is this second contretemps that give rise to such simple complications as the author has chosen for the vehicle of his comedy. Leffingwell and Bonner both manage to get through the storm to the house before daylight, and their suspicious are pleasantly dispelled.

Virginia Harned Comes This Week in Her New Play, "The Lady Shore," and Cecilia Loftus Brings a New Zangwill Comedy, "The Scro-Comic Gowners."

THE coming of Virginia Harned and Cecilia Loftus in new plays is the feature of this week at local theatres. Miss Harned will begin her engagement at the Olympic tomorrow night in "The Lady Shore," a new tragedy of the time, places and people of Shakespeare's "Richard III." The piece was first produced in Philadelphia three weeks ago, and comes to St. Louis quite unexpectedly, owing to the accident which took Mrs. Patrick Campbell, whose work Miss Harned is taking at the Broadway playhouse.

Miss Loftus will make her first appearance as a star at the Century Theatre tonight. She has a new play, "The Scro-Comic Gowners," which was written for her by Ibsen Zangwill, whose "Merely Mary Ann" was at the Olympic Theatre last week. The Century place is "The Scro-Comic Gowners."

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THIS act is directed as an entire different character from the woman that is usually seen on the stage. She is not brought forward as the daughter of the King as much as a woman who is a royal child, being and devoted heart and soul to Edward and England. In the middle of the third act, wherein Jane is moved by the Duke of Gloucester, who is the father of the King, to leave her husband and to go to the King, she is seen in a scene which is a masterpiece of acting. She is seen in a scene which is a masterpiece of acting.

CENTURY-Cecilia Loftus opens tonight in "The Scro-Comic Gowners," the new comedy by Ibsen Zangwill. Miss Loftus has a new play, "The Scro-Comic Gowners," which was written for her by Ibsen Zangwill, whose "Merely Mary Ann" was at the Olympic Theatre last week. The Century place is "The Scro-Comic Gowners."

GARRICK-This afternoon a new Princess Helen, daughter of the Rajah, makes her appearance in "The Royal Chef." In the person of the new Princess Helen, the Garrick Theatre is presenting a new play, "The Royal Chef," which is a masterpiece of acting.

MISS BERGERE IMPROVING. Leona Berger, the popular soprano of the Germania Stock Company, has been critically ill at St. John's Hospital for the last week. Last Sunday afternoon Dr. A. W. L. Broke, assisted by Drs. Butler and Temple, performed two serious operations upon Miss Berger, one for appendicitis. The young actress is now sufficiently recovered to receive a few friends.

FILSEN NEXT WEEK. "The Prince of Pilsen" will play an engagement at the Century Jan. 22-23. Pilsen and Luders' popular work will be presented by the Century Theatre. The play is a masterpiece of acting.

WITH THE STOCK. It was a good and happy day when Russell Crane Salvi Gray was married to a real stock troupe. The wedding was a masterpiece of acting.

THE EXPLANATION. Did you ever notice the excuses rubes give you fly-by-night towns, when business is bad? "The Strollers," said A. H. Varley, manager of "The Strollers," "here is a good one. I think, at least it sounds good to me. It was out with a farce comedy, which was a first-class hunker in advance and very short. In spite of this we never managed to do anything at all one-night stands, and this seemed so odd to me that I

BLANCHE BATES WANTS TO BE AN AMERICAN GIRL IN A BREEZY OUTDOOR WESTERN PLAY. MISS BLANCHE BATES, who is playing "The Darling of the Gods" on the Pacific slope, has been telling some of the critics out there of her ambition as an actress.

"I want a western part, because I believe the real American spirit is stronger in the far West than in the other parts of the United States. There are fewer dissimulations here. They go East as soon as they develop and thence, usually by the first steamer to Europe, which offers the most attractive life to the blonde."

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MISS BATES deprecates the fact that of the 42 plays produced and that although 25 were the work of Americans, only three of the lot were American plays, with the exception of two dramatizations of novels. In her opinion this is all wrong. "America," she says, "is coming with dramatic possibilities. I think our young playwrights who are seeking inspiration should put on their hats and go out for a walk in their own towns instead of sending their imaginations to foreign countries, or attempting to dig a play out of the shelves of public libraries." And she is pretty near in the bull's eye on that shot.

VIRGINIA HARNED AND CECILIA LOFTUS, IN NEW PLAYS, THE FEATURES THIS WEEK. THE coming of Virginia Harned and Cecilia Loftus in new plays is the feature of this week at local theatres. Miss Harned will begin her engagement at the Olympic tomorrow night in "The Lady Shore," a new tragedy of the time, places and people of Shakespeare's "Richard III." The piece was first produced in Philadelphia three weeks ago, and comes to St. Louis quite unexpectedly, owing to the accident which took Mrs. Patrick Campbell, whose work Miss Harned is taking at the Broadway playhouse.

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"DELIVER ME FROM THE 'LAND OF THE FREE!'"

German "Count," Recently Pardoned From Illinois Prison Because Death May Claim Him Any Minute, Departs For Washington To Lay His Strange Case Before Kaiser's Ambassador in the Hope of Clearing His Name.

BY GRANT RICHARDSON.

ESTERDAY Richard Wald-Framke, a subject of the Kaiser of the German empire, left St. Louis for Washington to lay before His Imperial Majesty's ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternberg, the remarkable story of his career in America in order that he may return to his home with some sort of vindication.

Wald-Framke is a pardoned convict, released from the Southern Illinois state's prison at Chester Jan. 9 by the last official act of Gov. Yates of Illinois, because at any moment he is likely to be stricken dead.

Believing that Wald-Framke was ever standing on the very threshold of infinity, Dr. W. R. McKensie, the physician at the penitentiary at Chester, told Gov. Yates that the young man had been sentenced to death by a higher power than any earthly court and that the horror of his situation was increased by the fact that the execution of it would come without warning and at an unknown instant. Wald-Framke, he said, had extreme valvular disease of the heart.

Wald-Framke had applied five times for pardon, detailing the events that led to his imprisonment. He had told Gov. Yates in prison the story of his life, but to no avail, and it was not until his heart began to fail that he was pardoned. Wald-Framke claimed to be a member of one of the leading families of the nobility of the Rhenish provinces of Germany, with the title of count. He had been educated at Bonn, the university attended by the Kaiser and the crown prince of Germany, as his certificates showed, and had been an officer in the engineering corps of the German army, from which he was discharged for a big concern in East St. Louis. These facts were established by documents which were taken from him and kept until his release by the prison authorities.

Robust in Appearance. Apparently he was a man of the most robust type, tall, athletic and superbly muscled, of healthy color, and of ardent temperament. He was highly educated, a cultivated musician and a linguist. He claimed to be able to speak ten languages and, dialects.

His is a man of most convincing address, and during the difficulties which surrounded him, managed to secure the sympathy of many persons who, however, were unable to assist him in obtaining a pardon from the penitentiary.

Briefly, his situation was this: As Richard Wald-Framke arrived in America about five years ago to make his fortune, knowing nothing of American customs and unable to speak English, although he would read and write it readily. He was ruthless with regard to himself, but permissive to it to be known that he was a count, that Wald-Framke was his family name, and that his ancestral estates had been confiscated by the empire, because the family had become impoverished. If he could, as head of the family, raise \$500,000 to pay taxes and debts hanging over the estate, he said, would revert back to him, and it is believed that his advent in this country was due to the hope that he might be able to make an alliance with a rich American girl and bring the family back to its old prosperity.

He came directly to St. Louis and, owing to his lack of experience and knowledge of the language, was unable to obtain employment until his funds were almost gone. Finally he got work as an architect and engineer at the building of a manufacturing plant in East St. Louis, but was discharged. After his departure it was discovered that he had failed to return to his employers a transit level used by him.

He was arrested and, pending trial, put in jail at Belleville. The prisoners in the jail attempted to escape in a body, and during the resistance by the officers the jailer was shot and subsequently died of his injuries, and the leader of the jail breakers was shot to death.

Wald-Framke was among those who were tried for the murder of the jailer. He was convicted and sentenced to serve 15 years' imprisonment in the Southern Illinois penitentiary.

After he had served four years he escaped from the penitentiary, swam the Mississippi river and was captured the same day. There followed a long period of illness in the penitentiary hospital and his release Jan. 9, that he might die outside prison walls.

Tells Story of His Life.

Wald-Framke's own story of his strange misadventures, as he related them to me in a paper full of mixed English, German and French words, savors more of fiction than of fact. Some of his statements I have verified at the Chester penitentiary by the word of those whose names he has brought into the narration. Otherwise the reader must judge for himself in what manner Wald-Framke has vindicated himself.

Framke's story follows: "I came to America in 1899, I am entitled to use the title of count and the name of my estate; here they are of no significance. I came to this country to earn a living. I have not treated me well, and I shall return home to die or to enter into the service of my country. America is a country of civiliza-

COUNT FRAMKE'S AMERICAN ADVENTURES



HONEST EMPLOYMENT.



ARRESTED FOR THEFT (WHICH HE DENIED).

THE ESCAPE.

"Ah, that jail was full of rogues. I had never known such rascals, horse thieves, confidence men and all such. They spoke to me and I addressed them. There were two who were bolder and more resourceful than the others—Hastings and Revelle. Hastings was a smart rogue, Revelle was a desperate one. They talked to me kindly and asked me to play cards with them and shared their tobacco with me. Meanwhile, I got money from Germany, and they did me the honor to borrow it.

"One day they told me I was a fool to stay in jail, when it was so easy to get out. Then they told me of a scheme they had to escape. They were going to overpower the turnkey, take away his keys and liberate themselves, and they asked me to join them. I refused, positively.

"They were not angry, but they said now it was Honor among thieves, which made me wince, a subject German; they shook their heads. I tried French. Nearly every business man and clerk in Europe speaks French. They merely laughed at me. My little smatter of English was like Chocky to them. What I wanted to express I could write, but speak it in English, no.

"I was in debt for the food I ate when I obtained a position as architect and engineer for a big concern in East St. Louis that was building a packing house. I drew the plans and worked very hard. When the plans were made and we began to build I had charge of 150 men. It was a rush, rush, rush. To make the men work fast it was necessary to give quick orders and explanations. Alas, I had not the English with which to do it! I was not fluent enough in the language.

And I had to go!

"When I left I returned all the instruments I had used in drawing the plans and laying out the grounds except one, an engineer's level. This I had taken to my room in St. Louis one night because I was using it in the field when the day's work was done, and it was easier to take it home and bring it back next day than to return to the office with it that night.

"I forgot to take it back with me the next day. It will be all right as soon as my troubles for that day I was paid off and told to go.

"In my dilemma, thrown out of a position with only a small amount of money and no work in prospect, I naturally forgot all about the level. I had no intention of stealing it. For I would not help me and I could get little or nothing for it, if, as they said, I had taken it for the purpose of selling it.

"In a day or two a private policeman employed by the company which had employed me came over to St. Louis and sought me. He said that the company had missed the level and wanted to know if I had it. I told him yes, and he said I would have to return it. Certainly I would return it. I took him to my room and gave it to him. As we came away we were met by a St. Louis detective, and he said, 'You better come with me to the police court and explain the matter to the chief. It will be all right as soon as you tell him you have returned the instrument.'

At the Four Courts.

"Of course, I would go. It was so small a thing, and I was innocent. I sat in the four courts for hours. They had telephoned to East St. Louis and a policeman came over. He arrested me, and I walked extrajudicially because they told me it would be all over and I would be released as soon as I told the chief of police the facts in the case.

"How I was mistaken! Into the jail they locked me, who had never been inside a jail before.

"They told me that if I could give a bail bond of \$500 I could go free until my preliminary examination. But I had no friends, and my money was gone, and when I said so they transferred me to the jail at Belleville to await trial.

In Prison Four Years.

"My attorney told me that he would get a new trial in less than a year and advised me to go peacefully to prison and try to be content.



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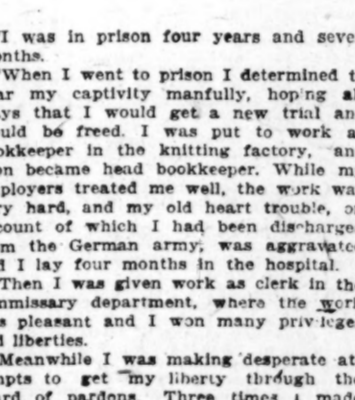
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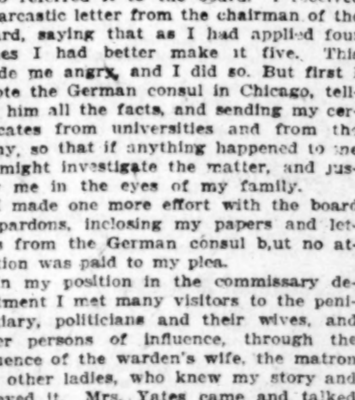
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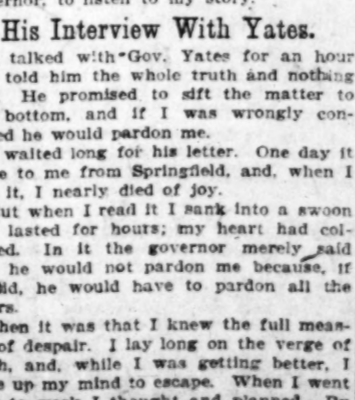
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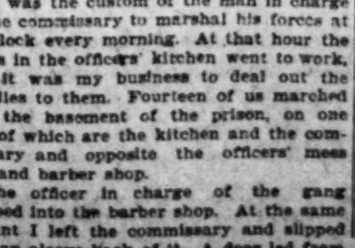
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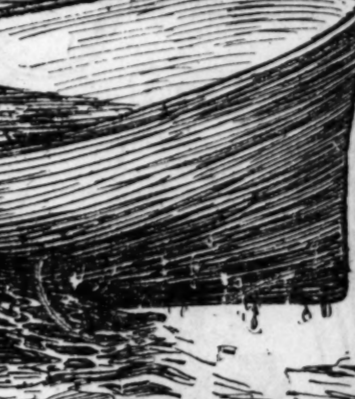
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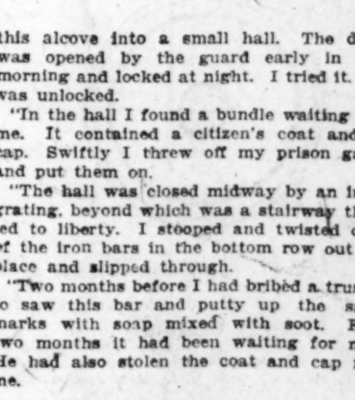
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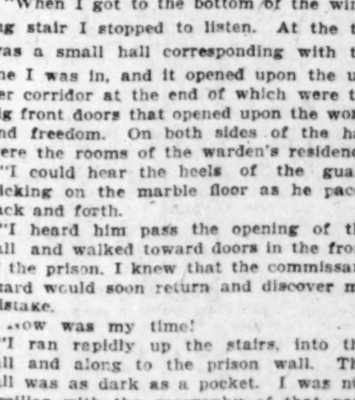
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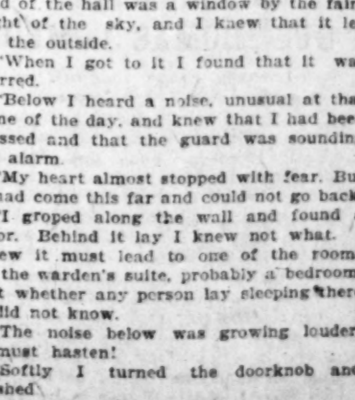
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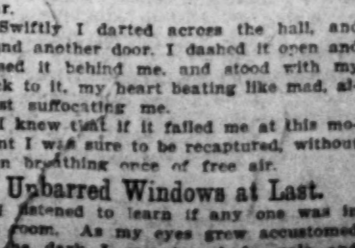
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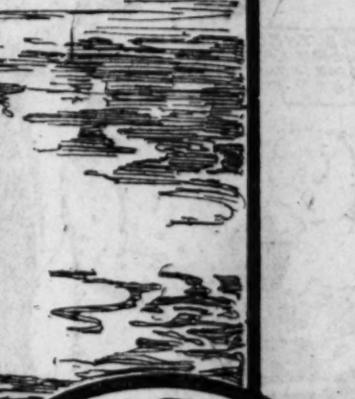
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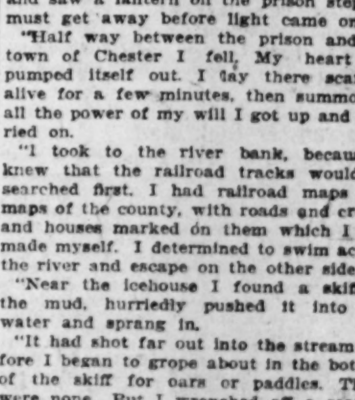
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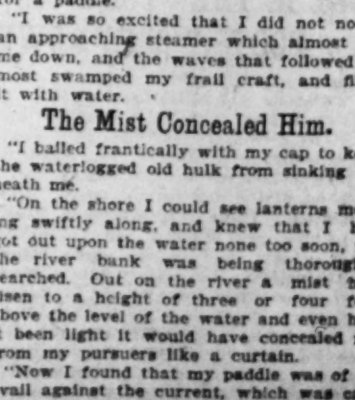
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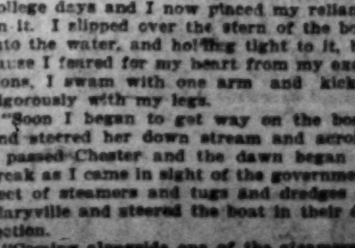
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HUNTER AND QUARRY MEET

"I crept through the woods to a clearing and found a road, down which was a house. I could see the well. I watched a long time for signs of life about the house, but seeing no one, I ventured out and walked along the road.

"I had almost reached the gate when I heard the wheels of a buggy behind me, and I turned to run, but I saw jogging along what I thought to be a country doctor, and walked up to the gate leading into the yard in which was the well.

"As I was fumbling with the lock the buggy approached and stopped.

"Hold on, there," I heard a voice call. I knew it well. It was the voice of Capt. Sam Watkins from the penitentiary.

"I wheeled suddenly, prepared to spring upon him and fight for life and liberty, to look into the muzzle of a revolver.

"Then I realized the uselessness of it, and throwing my arms wide open, I exclaimed: 'SHOOT ME, FOR GOD'S SAKE, SHOOT AND END IT ALL!'

"I sprang to the window, tearing aside the curtains.

"Thank God! They were not barred. I leaped upon the sill, unfastened the catch and raised the window.

"Twenty feet down in the darkness lay the ground and I let myself down and dropped.

"It was still dark, the black hour just before the dawn, but in the East was the first faint glimmer of the coming day.

"A train was due on the Cotton Belt road at 4:22 and I had proposed taking that to St. Louis. But it was past the hour now, the train was late. I knew that I would soon be followed so I set out at a run down the railroad track toward the South.

"I had not gone far when I heard shouts and saw a lantern on the prison steps. I must get away before light came on.

"Half way between the prison and the town of Chester I fell, my heart had pumped itself out. I lay there scarcely alive for a few minutes, then summoning the power of my will I got up and hurried on.

"I took to the river bank, because I knew that the railroad tracks would be searched first. I had railroad maps and maps of the county, with roads and creeks and houses marked on them which I had made myself. I determined to swim across the river and escape on the other side.

"Near the levee house I found a skiff in the mud humbly pushed into the water and sprang in.

"I had shot far out into the stream before I began to grope about in the bottom of the skiff for oars or paddles. There were none. But I wrenched off a seat, a board about two feet long, and used this for a paddle.

"I was so excited that I did not notice an approaching steamer which almost ran me down, and the waves that followed almost swamped my frail craft, and filled it with water.

The Mist Concealed Him.

"I halted frantically with my cap to keep the waterlogged old hulk from sinking beneath me.

"On the shore I could see lanterns moving swiftly along, and knew that I had got out upon the water none too soon, for the river bank was being thoroughly searched. Out on the river a mist had risen to a height of three or four feet above the level of the water and even had it been light it would have concealed me from my pursuers like a curtain.

"Now I found that my paddle was of no avail against the current, which was carrying me down with no progress across.

"I was always a strong swimmer in my college days and I now placed my reliance on it. I slipped over the stern of the boat into the water, and holding light to it, because I feared for my heart from my exertions, I swam with one arm and kicked vigorously with my legs.

"Soon I began to get weary on the bank and started her down stream and across. I passed Chester and the dawn began to break as I came in sight of the government fleet of steamers and tugs and dredges at Claryville and steered the boat in their direction.

"I knew that if it failed me at this moment I was sure to be recaptured, without even breathing once of free air.

Unbarred Windows at Last.

"I started to learn if any one was in the room. As my eyes grew accustomed to the dark I saw two beds, pale and

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TWO OF WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CUEISTS PLAYED IN ST. LOUIS LAST WEEK

BASEBALL WAR WILL RESULT IF MINORS' DEMANDS UNHEEDED

Ban Johnson to Find Strong Opposition to His Plan for Drafting Players When Matter Comes Up for Final Settlement in March.

BY J. W. McCONAUGHY.
"Will you say briefly and clearly what will be the alternative offered by the minor leagues to the major if the concessions asked by the national board are denied?" was the question put to one of the most prominent members of the national board of the Association of Minor League Clubs at the Cincinnati meeting of the national commission.

"War," was the immediate answer. "We believe that we have asked positively nothing of the major leagues that is not eminently just and proper. Present conditions in the minor leagues are not to be borne with longer. Mr. Johnson is the one stumbling block in the way of a settlement and every other man at this meeting with few exceptions is with us. Mr. Johnson must recede from his position or face a war with the minor leagues. We will fight beyond all question of a doubt if our perfectly fair demands are not met in better spirit."

This statement came from a man who should, above all others, be in a position to know the plans of the minor leagues. He was prominent at all times in the councils of the national board and in the joint sessions with major league representatives. His words can be taken as the official utterance of the great minor league organization.

Nobody in the baseball world wants war. In common with all other wars a baseball conflict is expensive for everyone concerned, and in this case it would probably end with irreparable disaster to the national association, after thousands of dollars had been burnt up in the fight.

The agitation of the minor league trouble, which nearly reached a head at the Cincinnati meeting, has been fermenting in ballroom for months, and either one side or the other is under grave misapprehension as to the justness and probable effect of the demands submitted by the National Association of Minor Leagues.

Ban Johnson Won't Give In.
Whether they will fight, as one of their leaders says, in case their demands are refused, will be finally decided at the next joint meeting in New York, early in March. The minors have stated emphatically that they will not recede an inch from the position they have taken. On the other side of the controversy, President Ban B. Johnson of the American League said shortly before the adjournment of the meeting:

"I desire you gentlemen of the minor leagues distinctly to understand that in suggesting that final action be deferred until spring there is not the slightest chance that I will vote to give you what you have asked here. I am willing to raise the draft price \$200, but the cost of men to be drafted must remain the same as heretofore. That is my final position and I do not see any possibility that I may change my mind before our next meeting."

So far in the history there has been nothing to indicate that the minor league organization would make a dogged fight. The organization has "laid down" to the rebellious leagues in every case that it has had internal trouble of any magnitude. It required the major leagues to force the Pacific coast league into the ranks of law-abiding minors and the National Association quit helplessly when the Southern League rebelled.

In many cases the minor league clubs are now "living far beyond their means" in the matter of salaries. A war would mean the price of players still further and most of the clubs in the larger minor leagues would probably explode with a loud report in a short time.

However, it is the belief and hope of base men who are on the inside of base ball politics that there will be no war. The men who are now in control of the game, particularly in the major league, are war-weary. They know the cost and folly of it and will draw the sword only when every other available means of settlement has been tried without success.

Minors Object to Drafting.
Throughout the meeting at Cincinnati the minor leaguers contended that they could not modify their demands without working an injustice to themselves. They contended that as the draft rules now stand their clubs are wrecked each year by draft, for which they receive no adequate compensation. The major leagues are restricted to a draft of two men from each minor league club in the upper class.

Two men, they say, taken from any minor league club, and of course, the cost men, will practically ruin it. For these they receive \$750 each. Very probably they could sell either man for at least twice that sum, and in order to avoid losing them for one-half of his fair price, he is sold to a major league club before the drafting period begins.

Also many minor leaguers openly admitted that they had "covered" their best players to escape the draft. Now, the minor leaguers argued, if the two best men are gone on forced sales and possibly two of the best remaining men drafted, the team is utterly wrecked. Maybe, almost invariably, they say, the men who go are popular idols among the fans and the drawing ability of the team is visibly and dangerously impaired.

They were willing if these things were remedied according to their plan that no money was to be paid for a drafted player if not wanted, by the first of May. He could then be turned back. They declared strongly against the "covering" and suggested a rule that all bought players must remain with the purchasing club for one year. A major league club would hardly care to "cover" a player for the length of time and in the meantime he would not be available for the use of the actual owners.

To protect their organization from these devastating inroads of the major leagues they asked that in the new Class AA League the Eastern, the Pacific Coast League and the American Association but one man be drafted and for him \$100 be paid. This, they said, would give them a fair price for the loss of a good man and prevent their clubs from being raided and ruined.

Ban Johnson's Plan.
President Johnson's arguments chiefly refuted the arguments advanced on the other side, but coupled with a counter-proposition. To bring out what he evidently desired, the American League magnate could have hardly developed a better plan than the one he suggested as a substitute for the minor league proposition.

"You say, gentlemen," said Mr. Johnson during the late Tuesday night session, "that our drafts wreck your teams and that you are forced to sell and 'cover' to prevent losing valuable men at a small compensation. Now, then, while I cannot accept your plan as it stands, I have a counter-proposition which will bring about the condition you desire without working injustice to any party concerned. It will protect your leagues from the havoc wrought by wholesale purchase and draft of your men and block the 'covering' evil almost entirely."

"We will let the draft rules stand as they are, but instead we will pass legislation that shall limit each major league club to say four or five men, just as you elect by draft or purchase each year. A club that has only five cards to play, or four, will not have any margin for 'covering.' The draft on your entire 25 leagues will be only 20 or 30 players, and there will be no opportunity for the sale or draft of any men beyond that."

The national board members said they would consider Mr. Johnson's proposition and give their decision. They did not mention it again during the meeting. This was pointed out as clear evidence that the minor leagues did not wish to restrict the sale of players, but merely to increase the price.

Another point that weakens arguments of the minor leaguers as to the wrecked team idea is the effect of pulling all the teams back to an even start in the race for the following year and keeping alive the interest that deadens in a "sure thing" race.

It is also a matter of statistics, arguing from the standpoint of the major leagues, that for nearly every minor player retained by a big league club a major league player goes back to a minor team. As a matter of actual benefit to a team, particularly in the way of developing new material, there can be no question in nine cases out of ten that the cast-off minor league player is more valuable to the club than the man they let go. A good illustration of that point is found in the Columbus team last year. Columbus had a young player at short, Birdwell, who showed remarkable promise. Last year, at short, Birdwell and Billy Friel at second and Wrigley at third to coach him, he made a wonderful record and was sold to Cincinnati for a good price.

Briefly, the reading behind Ban Johnson's argument was that the Tebeau-Griffith-etc. ring, which controls the affairs of the national board, was trying to get away with a little legislation for the benefit of their own particular crowd; that the minor leaguers as a whole are fairly well satisfied with things as they are, with an unlimited market for saleable players, the proceeds of which frequently form a large part of their profits; that the class AA leagues were trying to play both ends towards the middle; that the minor leaguers are by no means as badly off as they claim, and that they are in excess of their salary limits and that their prices would show a reasonable increase if they came back within the rule.

President Johnson faced the meeting alone on his ground, but he stood to his guns throughout and the chances are much against his yielding in the spring.

Taylor case for the present rests in status quo until Chairman Herrmann sets the date for the special meeting in Chicago which will hear and end the matter. There have been no new developments since the close of the meeting excepting, of course, Taylor's expected denial of Chairman Herrmann's new charges.

Veteran and Coming Champion in Balkline Billiard Match at Grand Billiard Hall ONLY MACK CAN HANDLE "RUBE."



JACOB SCHAEFER



WILLIE HOPPE.

HOPPE WILL TAKE SCHAEFER'S PLACE

"Little Willie" Has Brilliant Future Predicted as Billiard Champion's Successor.

HE ASTONISHED PARISIANS

No Cuesist of International Fame Who 17-Year-Old Youth Has Not Defeated.

"Little Willie" Hoppe is with us no more. A medium-sized young man who answers to that name played a balk-line match with "Wizard" Jake Schaefer at the Grand during the latter part of last week, but the little boy or the knickerbockers have departed.

The popular idea of the remarkable young cuesist who has been defeating the best of the shortstops in the academies on both sides of the water and is now making the top-notchers hustle, is a bright, sweet-faced, curly-haired little fellow, a sort of combination of a Raphael cherub and a grammar school boy.

Forget it. Now there is young man billiardist who does nothing else but play billiards. He plays well and is steadily growing better. All the experts in France and America pick "Little Willie" Hoppe to be the master and successor of the great "Wizard."

Young Hoppe was born in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 11, 1887. In connection with the tendency of certain professionals to doubt the boy's age, his father tells an amusing incident that happened in a Chicago cafe when Willie was 11 years old.

Joke Was on Doubter.
The boy was touring the country at the time, giving exhibitions at various places. After the play on a certain evening there was a gathering of billiard enthusiasts who were discussing the merits of the various players. One of the doubters was a particularly talkative man named Over, who was known to Hoppe's father. A shoulder, not knowing who he was addressing, said:

"Say, this is a big fake. That boy is 18 years old if he is a day. I don't disclose his identity, but prepared to enjoy a joke at the expense of the knowing one. Billy Cotton, the famous cuesist, knows the remark and spoke up:

"Haven't I stopped at old man's Hoppe's place at Cornwall, and haven't I played with him billiards many times? He is 17 years old. I'd bet \$100 on it."

"I believe I'll take you on that," answered Cotton.



HOPPE AS HE APPEARED WHEN HE VISITED ST. LOUIS FOUR YEARS AGO.

ATHLETIC WORK AT WISCONSIN

Preparations for Indoor and Spring Sports Awaits Selection of Trainers.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—With the return of the student body after the holidays athletic interest has revived and within a few days a considerable number of men will be in preliminary training for every one of the leading varsity teams. Thus far only the crew candidates have entered upon their regular formal work, and it is not likely there will be any general training by the track or baseball men this winter, but a large number of ambitious individuals in both branches of athletics are already working every day.

Track team prospects will continue to be most uncertain until a coach is chosen, and the committee of the athletic association is making every effort to reach a speedy decision. The choice appears to have practically narrowed down to the men who have thus far been most frequently mentioned for the place—J. Fred Powers of Worcester, Mass., who for some years the crack all-around athlete of Notre Dame University, and won the national individual all-around championship, and James Temple, who is well known to most Wisconsin men. Powers coached the Wisconsin football team one year, and since leaving the university has been coaching the intercollegiate team in the East, chiefly around Worcester.

Temple was associated with Charles Craigie in the training of the 1896 Wisconsin track team, having charge of the bicycle riders. He also looked after the condition of the Wisconsin football team one season, accompanied with a deposit of \$100,000 in a similar capacity at West Point and Minnesota.

No great exponent of the famous game whom he has not beaten at least once.

He Astonishes Parisians.
Early in 1904, Willie and his father went to Paris. The boy created a sensation there by his work in the high-class academies. At three-cushion and balk-line he held his own with Vignaux, Sanchez, Fourneau and other famous players.

In what was called the famous international tournament, held in Paris last year, Hoppe finished ahead of all the national champions. He did not lose a match during the play and was not hard to beat except in the final match, when he met the champion of the world, who was 19 points in the lead at one time, but the younger player came in an easy winner. Willie Hoppe is the only American who ever has won a tournament in Paris.

His father, Jacob Schaefer, who is a professional player, has been playing in the same matches and forfeited an important match to Billy Cotton when he injured his arm in falling and was forced to give up.

THREE MILES OF AUTOS IN SHOW

Three Hundred of Finest Machines Will Form Long Procession in New York Show.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—To give an idea of the number, variety and value of the cars to be exhibited at the Madison Square Garden show which opens next Saturday night, it is to be noted that almost a hundred manufacturers will show complete vehicles aggregating at least 200 in all. At a low average valuation of \$1,500 each, the aggregate cost of the complete vehicle exhibit will not be far from a half million dollars. There will be cars costing from \$450 to \$6000.

If 200 cars were put on parade in single procession they would furnish a procession three miles in length, reaching from Twenty-third to Eighty-third street. And yet these machines are only the models of the many thousands that are being turned out for the 1906 trade.

During the show each manufacturer will have demonstration cars outside the building, in which intending buyers can have proved to them the power, easy riding and general worth of the product.

Eccentricities of Waddell Equal His Wonderful Baseball Ability.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Of all the pitchers now working in the major leagues none is better known than the eccentric and erratic Rube Waddell, the Philadelphia twirler. It required a Pinkerton detective to land Rube in the camp of the Athletics. The peculiar abilities of Rube Mack as a manager of ball players have stood out in clear relief since Waddell joined his team. It is doubtful if any other manager in the land could get even a fair share of work out of the giant southpaw, but under Mack's soft spoken commands he has been of great value.

This was especially true of him the first year he broke into the American leagues—the year the Athletics captured the pennant. After the season was well started and the Athletics were well along in the race, Connie found that he needed another good, willing twirler to keep his team at the head of the procession.

Rube was then pitching for Los Angeles, and even from the far off Pacific the tales of his erratic ways, as well as of his dramatic pitching, had traveled. Connie Mack thought Rube was the man he wanted and sent for him. Rube was sent by transportation and was ready to leave for the East when his manager called him and kept him on the coast. A week later Mack saw President Johnson of the American League in Chicago, and after a long talk Waddell, but could not get him.

"You don't want Waddell, an' say," said Johnson, "he is an erratic fellow, and would do you no good."

"He can pitch ball, though," said Connie, "and I am willing to take chances on the erratic part. I think I could get along with him all right if I got hold of him once." "All right; I'll get him for you within a week," said the league president. And he did.

Rube was again wired transportation, and the Pinkerton agency was employed to bring him safely out of the state of California. Rube boarded the train at Fresno with the detective and, as on the former occasion, his manager followed him and would have taken him back home when the Pinkerton man showed his credentials as an officer to the conductor of the train and announced that Waddell was his prisoner, the manager was powerless to drag Rube back to his old team, and a minor league team. The detective escorted Rube to Denver, and then sent him on East. Within a week he was with the Athletics and did much to win the pennant for them.

Rejects Freshman Rule.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—The Minnesota athletic board of control today refused to pass the rule made at the year's conference last fall requiring that freshmen should be registered in college six months before being allowed to compete in college athletics. This makes it necessary for the proposition to be again voted upon by the western conference and it will give a three-quarter affirmative vote before it can become a law.

The Farmer (excitedly)—Say, Mister Con-
table, I've just seen bumper I can't
every damned cent!

"A Policeman (irritably)—Well, don't
holter to me, you come on! I ain't no
magazine publisher—Puck.

"Er-h'm! Uncle John," began a neighbor
whose matrimonial barque often bumps
or least occasionally against the rocks
of conjugal infelicity. "My wife and I have
got a dispute to going, and I wish you
would come over and settle for us."

"Now, looky here, Lester," returned the
Old Coder, serenely, "I hate to see
as much as anybody, I promise; but I really
can't go as far as all that"—Puck.

DR. COOK'S CURES CONFIDENCE

DR. COOK'S CURES CONFIDENCE

MY MOTTO—
"NO FEE EXPECTED UNTIL
A CURE IS EFFECTED"

We know the diseases and weaknesses of men like an open book. We have given our special attention to this peculiar class of diseases, and thousands upon thousands of men, restored to Vigorous Vitality, are today living monuments to the skill, knowledge and success of our Special Methods. We never hold out false hopes; we never undertake a case we can not cure. We have made so thorough a study of all the diseases of men—of Varicocele, Stricture, Contagious Blood Poison, Hydrocele, Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Vitality—and have cured so many thousands of cases that if there is a cure for YOUR disease you will find it here. When we undertake a case there is no such thing as failure. We charge nothing for consultation, and our knowledge, skill and experience are at your service. We will explain to you How and Why We Can Cure You; why the diseases of men require the knowledge and skill of Master Specialists. Come personally if you can, but if you can not call, write to us fully, in the strictest confidence. A quick and certain cure is always possible by mail.

Hours: 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. DOCTOR COOK MEDICAL CO. Sundays, 9 to 2.
The Longest Established Medical Institution in City of St. Louis. Cor. Olive and 6th Sts. (Up stairs), St. Louis, Mo.

Blood Poison
Cured to Stay Cured,
in 10 to 20 days.

We cure contracted blood poison in first, second and third stages. Our record of thirty years, radiating from the system and curing to stay cured afflicted men. Talked blood, pimples and copper spots, patches and eruptions of the face, swollen or softened of the gums, tumors and ulcers of the skin, rheumatism and Catarrhs, pains in the legs, chronic ulcers or tumors anywhere. We cure in all stages by OUR NEWLY DISCOVERED METHOD, used exclusively by us.

Stricture
Cured without the knife or sound
in 10 to 20 days.

Acute or Chronic, cured quickly, safely, surely, without stretching, cutting, pain and loss of time or inconvenience. No matter how long standing or how complicated, we cure. We use the most modern and successful removes every trace of the effect of early folly. OUR NEW METHOD CURE for this disease is simple. It dissolves and removes all obstructions from canal.

Nervous Debility
and weakness cured in 30 to 40 days by the best method on earth.

We have cured thousands of cases of Lost Vitality, Physical Debility, Dependence, Pimples, Loss of Energy, Failing Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other ailments. We have discovered methods, used by us, make a radical cure, without pain or restriction from business.

Varicocele
Cured Without the Knife,
in 5 to 15 days.

We cure Varicocele quickly, safely, without cutting, danger or detention from business. We will point out the dangers and explain OUR NEW DISCOVERY, an original and safe cure for Varicocele, operated exclusively by the OUR NEWLY DISCOVERED METHOD, the safest, quickest cure for this disease.

Prostatic Troubles
Cured in 30 to 45 days.

Some of the notable successes of our professional career have been in the radical cure of enlarged and inflamed conditions of the Prostatic Gland. Our treatment acts directly, reducing inflammation and irritation; it heals the gland, removes the obstruction and establishes free passage of the natural secretions, without pain or discomfort.

Private Diseases
Cured in 3 to 7 days.

We cure all diseases of a private nature about which most people shrink to consult their family doctor, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all contracted troubles.

My Home Cure.
WRITE us in full confidence explaining your troubles, as they appear to you, and we will send you the mail our honest and candid opinion of your case.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE AND INVITED. CALL OR ADDRESS.
DR. COOK MEDICAL CO., Cor. Olive and Sixth Sts., Over King the Teller Entrance 217 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

PIENIG OUT FOR PITTSBURG "PEDS" LOST LAURELS IN SIX-DAY WALK

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—John Pienig, the noted "Butcher Boy," is doing yeoman work at Peekskill, N. Y., preparing for the championship wrestling match with H. H. Egeberg, the "Giant Dane." It takes place at the Grand Central Palace on Jan. 18.

Although Pienig gained the second fall from Egeberg in the last match, he has the quickest time and in the most decisive manner, leaving no room for doubt, he "blasted" him repeatedly, lifting him heavily to the mat. He had underestimated the ability to take the fearful grunting he received and his wind gave out.

Pienig is now, however, in the best possible condition, and although he has eight days in the last match, he is continuing to train daily, and will set a pace for his opponent that will keep him gasping from start to finish. As the "Butcher Boy" is very confident, he will be heavily favored by the odds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—Old City Hall has been engaged for the week of Feb. 6 to 11 by Lew Moore, who revived the sport of pedestrianism a few years ago, for a 24-hour race, 12 hours a day. This conforms with the recent Pennsylvania state law, which limits endurance races to 12 hours a day.

All the leading pedestrians have entered and are now training for the race. The last contest, held in Pittsburgh two years ago, was won by Pat Cavanaugh, who is again entered for the coming race. He confidently expects to duplicate his victory, though the field will be a much stronger one, including, as it does, Pat Dissen, who is the Indian, George Metkus, George Tracy, Gilbert Barnes, Peter Golden, Cartwright, George Noremec, Tony Leonard and many new aspirants for pedestrian honors.

Young Hoppe's first professional match was against Al Taylor, the Chicago player, whom he beat by a score of 39 to 27. Willie was then 17 years of age.

BASKETBALL GROWING AS WINTER SPORT. BOWLING LEAGUES BEGIN NEW SERIES. RACING GOSSIP OF TURF ATHLETIC NEWS

BASKETBALL TEAMS IMPROVE IN FORM

Games Scheduled in St. Louis Leagues Develop Speed and Contests Are Close.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING HERE.

Missouri Athletic Club Planning for Contests to Settle Western A. A. U. Supremacy.

Since the beginning of the indoor athletic season basketball has attained great popularity in St. Louis. For several years the game has been played by different Y. M. C. A. branches and by independent teams. Last season the intercollegiate league took up the sport and played a regular schedule. The interest aroused then indicated that the game was destined to secure lasting popularity in St. Louis.

This year the scholastic teams again organized and a number of independent clubs also appeared in the field. The Y. M. C. A. teams began to compete with foreign clubs and the game took on a broader interest. The Missouri Athletic Club team, which had been organized for several years, but which began last year to play under M. A. C. colors, also is lined up stronger than ever.

When the Olympic basketball championship was held at the World's Fair during the latter part of the summer the M. A. C. and all the Y. M. C. A. teams were entered and made very creditable showings. The Cherry Diamond five especially did well, beating teams from New York and Chicago and finishing with third honor. With the success of the teams and the growing interest among club members, physical director Barrett of the M. A. C. set about to place the game on a broader and more definite basis. With others interested he brought about the organization of the St. Louis Basketball League, which was the final step necessary to give the game a permanent home in the city.

The Missouri A. C. Union Club, Concordia Seminary, Y. M. H. A. and the Central, North Side and South Side Y. M. C. A.'s are members of the league. Each of these institutions also is represented by a second team, thus forming a class B league. Preliminary games between the second teams are played on the scheduled dates.

M. A. C. Team Is Strongest.
The M. A. C. team is generally conceded to be the strongest team in the league. The men have played together for several years. Capt. Arlberger and Busch, at guard, are the best in the city. Busch is a good jumper and is hard to pass. Arlberger is a big man, but unusually active. The team is even stronger in the forward line, with Raucher and Newman and Klenner at center. Newman has his position figured to a nicety. He passes well and is almost certain shot at the basket. Raucher is a good shot for him, and the pair work nicely together. Klenner is at all times of great assistance to the forwards. At present the team leads the league, having won two games and lost none.

The North Side Y. M. C. A. probably have shown the next best form, though the Central Y. M. C. A. is represented by a strong team. Bauer and Schuetz, in the forward line for the North Side, are a good pair. They know the game and are accurate in shooting at the basket. Heilmann and Stremmel balance the team with a satisfactory defense.

The Central club, Graham, Hammond and Cornelius, are bound to show well up in front at the end of the season. In the match last Wednesday with the South Side, Central won by two points. Graham throws the deciding goal in an extra 30 minutes of play.

The South Side have shown slightly stronger than the Union Clubs in the few games played and the Concordia seem to rank a shade above them. Fierke and Seliz of the latter team have performed exceptionally well.

The Y. M. H. A. team was the last to enter the league, and its members are the youngest. Some of them are playing a strong game and are bound to make it interesting for the other clubs. Levy, at forward, and Steiner, at a guard position, would make useful players on any of the team.

In the intercollegiate league the game has been slow in developing this year. Manual has been strengthened considerably. Lewis and Holman, forwards, and Bowen, at center, make a formidable trio. Ashley and Taylor also put up a fair defense. When the forwards develop a greater accuracy in throwing goals, the team will be hard to beat in the scholastic league.

Smith Academy is represented by a young, inexperienced team, mostly beginners, and has not shown the usual Smith standard of efficiency. O. Schwarz, White and Blahy are promising youngsters however, and the team will be a worthy opponent before the season ends.

McKinley High is also composed of novices. Western is, as usual, something of an oddity. It has a few players who are good, but a few games and has shown only fair form. Central High is made up mostly of old players. Lewis, at center, is rated the best scholastic player in the city. However, Blahy and Taylor are to be counted on. Though they have played only a few games thus far, the Red and Black are at present the slight favorite for this year's pennant.

With these and the local clubs, which by that time will be in fine shape, the championship will develop some splendid basketball.

Here Are Some of Best Players in St. Louis Basketball League



GOTCH TO MEET JENKINS AGAIN

Champion Wrestler Gives Up Pugnistic Aspirations and Will Be Content With Mat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The pugilistic aspirations of Frank Gotch, the giant Iowa wrestler, have been thrust aside for a time at least, and the big fellow has made a match on the mat with former champion Tom Jenkins, to take place in Cleveland the latter part of January.

Gotch, who won the title of catch-as-catch-can champion by defeating Jenkins a year ago, recently decided that he wanted to fight Jeffries for the heavyweight championship. Later he received notice that Fitzsimmons would take him on. Whether or not this caused him to return to the mat has not been stated.

Gotch went to Alaska some years ago, and after his return he set out for a match with Tom Jenkins. They met in Cleveland two years ago and Jenkins was given the decision. They met again a year ago this month and Gotch literally handled Jenkins like a lightweight. He outwrestled him and defeated the champion, beat him in every round and won easily by a score of some 10 to 1.

The match was a great success. It was a fight of the century, and it was a fight of the century. It was a fight of the century, and it was a fight of the century.

Imported Medler leads the winning stallion on the American turf for the first time in his career. The winner of the \$25,000 prize, the large amount of \$25,000, was won by the stallion, Medler, who was bred by the Kentucky Bloodstock Co., Lexington, Ky.

The greatest mare that has ever appeared on the English turf is Maj. Eustace Loder's Pretty Polly. Maj. Loder has given up the army for the fascination of the racecourse, and has already made a reputation for himself as a genuine sportsman. Pretty Polly was bred at Maj. Loder's stud farm in County Kildare, Ireland. Her dam, Admiration, by Safaband, was well bred, but useless on a racecourse, and her sire, Gallinule, was only a second-rate, though a great success at the stud.

Early last year she was sent over from Ireland to Newmarket. Her first race was at Sandown Park, and she won with ease, almost by a sixteenth of a mile, that she immediately became the sensation of the day. Since then she has won more than a dozen races, the net value of which is somewhat over \$100,000. In all her battles against the best thoroughbreds in England she has not once been fully defeated.

Unfortunately for her owner, he was not entered in the Derby or Two Thousand Guineas, both of which would have been at her mercy, but she annexed three famous claims in the One Thousand Guineas, The Oaks and The St. Leger. After these vic-

HAHN TO ENTER SOLDIER MEET

Plan Afoot to Match Milwaukee Sprinter Against Rice, Hogen-son or Blair.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Archie Hahn, the former Michigan sprinter, may be one of the competitors in the annual indoor meet of the First Regiment Athletic club to be held on Jan. 25. President Herman of the local club yesterday received a letter from President Lingner of the Milwaukee A. C., asking if the regiment would be willing to put on a special forty yard dash, scratch event, if Hahn would enter.

The soldier organization is willing, providing any of the local cracks will enter. Hahn is a former champion of the Milwaukee A. C. and has won many titles. He is a former champion of the Milwaukee A. C. and has won many titles. He is a former champion of the Milwaukee A. C. and has won many titles.

A meeting between Hahn and Rice in the short dash would be welcome to followers of athletics, as Rice defeated the Wolverine twice at the conference meet last year. Hahn would be a worthy opponent for Rice, and it is doubtful if he can enter. Hogen-son and Blair are also willing to run against the Michigan man.

GOSSIP OF THE TURF

Tom Barrett, sheriff of Cook County, Ill., is reported to have said that if there is a turf war in Chicago this year, racing in the Windy City will be stopped.

The stewards at Ascot Park, Los Angeles, have ruled off a trainer who ran a horse in heavy shoes in order to conceal the animal's true form. This is a new method of fooling the public.

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SEEK TO DEFEAT COLLEGE RULE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—The action of the Minnesota board of athletics in refusing to ratify the conference rule requiring freshmen to reside in college six months before participating in college sports is regarded by local college authorities as being a direct effort to defeat the measure.

At the time of its passage last November all but two of the "Big Nine" colleges voted for the measure. Iowa and Minnesota being the only ones to hold out against it.

The objections offered were principally of two kinds, first, that the rule would not prevent the accomplishment of its object, and second, that it would be a direct effort to defeat the measure.

To date, however, there have been no prospects at any college of the conference other than the two objects of antagonizing the rule. Conformity to a conference rule is not considered a desirable thing by the colleges except Minnesota and Iowa, who would be forced to do so by the alternative of non-conformity to the rule of the conference.

A majority vote of all the colleges at the next annual meeting will be necessary either to annul the measure or to make it binding.

TO BUILD AUTO TRACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Hatty Green's son, E. H. R. Green of Terrell, Texas, president of the Midland railroad, is in search of a level strip of land near Fort Worth for the construction of a three-mile automobile track. The track which will be the longest in the world, will be built with a view to breaking world records, and Mr. Green announced he would accept the holding of two big events at a time in the year when owners of fast cars were making trips from one coast to the other.

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FIVE-GAME BOWLING BRITT WAS QUICK RECORD IS BROKEN TO DEFEND FRIEND

Gus Aszman Makes Average of 62 4-5—All Local Teams Show Well.

With the exception of Gus Aszman's feat in breaking the league individual record for five games Thursday night in the match between the Nelson-Bakers and the Merrells, there was little startling in local bowling circles last week. Aszman totaled 322 pins for an average of 64 2-3.

The Primary, Junior and Druggists leagues all have begun the second series. Within the coming week all the other leagues will have started on the return schedules and the bowling season will once more be in full blast.

The tie for second place between the Colonials and Juniors was effectively broken when the Colonials captured four games in their weekly match. Caster was high man of the evening with 41 average and White and Holweg, his mates, backed him up well with 37 4-5 marks. The standing of the league:

W. L.	W. L.
Southern	41 20
Colonials	38 23
Monday	37 24
Colonials	36 25
Monday	35 26
Colonials	34 27
Monday	33 28
Colonials	32 29
Monday	31 30
Colonials	30 31
Monday	29 32
Colonials	28 33
Monday	27 34
Colonials	26 35
Monday	25 36
Colonials	24 37
Monday	23 38
Colonials	22 39
Monday	21 40
Colonials	20 41
Monday	19 42
Colonials	18 43
Monday	17 44
Colonials	16 45
Monday	15 46
Colonials	14 47
Monday	13 48
Colonials	12 49
Monday	11 50
Colonials	10 51
Monday	9 52
Colonials	8 53
Monday	7 54
Colonials	6 55
Monday	5 56
Colonials	4 57
Monday	3 58
Colonials	2 59
Monday	1 60

The following individual averages of the Central League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Junior League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Primary League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Druggists League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Nelson-Bakers League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Merrells League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Nelson-Bakers League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
4	Holweg	56	115	2,45	46.43
5	White	55	112	2,42	45.42
6	Caster	54	109	2,39	44.41
7	Albin	53	106	2,36	43.40
8	Holweg	52	103	2,33	42.39
9	Monahan	51	100	2,30	41.38
10	Monahan	50	97	2,27	40.37

The following individual averages of the Merrells League are compiled by William Back:

No.	Name	G.	C.P.	M.P.	A.V.
1	Aszman	62	129	2,69	50.09
2	Merrell	58	121	2,51	48.45
3	Petermann	57	118	2,48	47.44
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RING ON CAT'S TAIL EXPLAINS A THEFT

Nephew Serves Time for Stealing Diamond From Uncle—Stone Is Later Found.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.—Over two years ago William Henderson of Galesburg, was sent to the reform school for boys at Lansing, for stealing a diamond ring from his uncle.
In the family of Ward, the uncle, is a cat, not yet three years old, which has been exhibited as a curiosity because of the formation of its tail, which was contracted in the middle and bulged out like the links of a sausage in the upper and lower portion.
Recently a visitor playing with the cat discovered something something hard in the tail. The cat was chloroformed, the tail cut off in the middle and the ring Henderson was accused of stealing was found.
It is thought that the Ward baby got hold of the ring, crowded it over the cat's tail in play, and has remained concealed all these months, while the growth of the animal from a kitten to a full-grown cat resulted in the malformation.

The author of "Myra" is the author of "The Rise of Rose."

GET CITIZENSHIP; MUST DROP TITLE

Senate Takes Action on Matter of Widows of Foreigners Desiring to Become Americans Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—That titles and American citizenship do not go well together in this "land of the free" and can not be possessed even by a woman, was the decision of the Senate today.
The opinion was reached in connection with the consideration of the bill regulating the restoration of citizenship to American women who have married foreigners and for any reason wish to become American again.
The bill was drawn originally to cover the cases of widows, either made so by death or choice and the action of a divorce court, but the women suffragists and women of the American League have been lobbying to have it include any woman who may marry a foreigner.
When the question of a title, that might be left to a woman by her husband, came up the opinion was unanimous that the title should be discarded upon the restoration of citizenship to the woman.

Don't miss a single chapter of "The Rise of Rose."

NEW STATUTE TO COVER GAMBLING MUST BE FRAMED

Absence of Other Gaming Regulations Makes Enactment of Suitable Legislation a Necessary Sequence of the Repeal of the Breeders' Law.

COMMITTEE WILL HAVE
TO TAKE THE MATTER UP

Attention of the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence Directed to the Conditions—Sporting Interests Are Hard at Work in the Lobby.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—Representative Dorriss (Dem.) of Oregon, discussing today the movement for the repeal of the breeders' law, called attention to the fact that the general statute covering bookmaking and pool-selling had been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

"If the breeders' law is repealed," said Mr. Dorriss, "and no statute is enacted in its place, there will be no law to prohibit pool-selling, either within or without the racetrack inclosure."
Investigation confirms the correctness of Mr. Dorriss' statement.
Sections 2192 and 2193 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri denounce bookmaking as a misdemeanor, but hold that it is proper when conducted inside of a racetrack inclosure. Section 2193 was passed in 1895.
The breeders' law was enacted in 1897 and authorizes bookmakers to operate under licenses issued by the state, but denounces those unlicensed—that is to say, those not carrying on their operations at the track—as guilty of a misdemeanor, liable to a maximum fine of \$1000 and a term of one year in jail, or both.

In the case of the State against Thomas, Thirty-eighth Missouri reports, Judge Sherwood, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said:
"The prosecution was instituted under the provision of Section 1 of an act in relation to bookmaking and pool-selling, law of 1895, page 150. This section was set forth at length and fully discussed in State vs. Walsh, in which case it was ruled that the act in question was unconstitutional. We still adhere to that ruling. But since writing the opinion in the foregoing case the thought has occurred to us whether the law of 1895, as amended, being unconstitutional, though it contains a repealing section, has really operated to repeal the act of 1891, which is in relation also to bookmaking and pool-selling."

"Now the question is, did the act of 1895 repeal that of 1891?"

Legal Authorities Confict.
"Though there seems to be some conflict or apparent conflict in the authorities as to whether a repealing clause in an unconstitutional law repeals the original law, yet it is believed that the great weight of authority and the better reasoning announce the negative of that position."

"Like the house built upon the sand, when the rains and floods and the winds of judicial criticism descend and blow and beat upon it, it falls and is as if it had never been. In short, such act being a nullity, there is nothing upon which the repealing clause can operate because there is no law in existence which can be inconsistent in conflict with an act void by reason of its unconstitutionality."

"The case then stands in legal contemplation as if the repealing section were the only one enacted by the Legislature, in which event but one opinion could be entertained as to the effectiveness of such a repealing section as to that which now confronts us in the act of 1891. In other words, when, as here, the evident purpose of the repeal is to displace the old law and substitute the new, and the repeal, section or clause, being dependent on that purpose of substitution, necessarily falls when falls the main purpose of the act."

"The court then takes up the validity of the law of 1891 and says:
"Suppose the Legislature should by law denounce penalties and punishments against gamblers who ply their vocations on the South Side of streets which run east and west in the city. This act would not such an act confer protection on all those who deal their cards on the opposite side of the street?"
The foregoing opinion, which puts directly at issue the constitutionality of the breeders' law, was rendered by the court on March 10, 1897, or shortly before the breeders' law was enacted.

The upper court, in the case of the state against Thomas, a St. Louis bookmaker, who was convicted and fined \$1000, held that the general law on pool-selling, which excepted betting and wagers when conducted inside of poolroom inclosure, was a "class legislation" and void.
"That it is a special law is demonstrated by the fact that it makes bookmakers, pool-sellers and bettors as a class and divides them into two portions, one of which is exempted from punishment, while another portion of the same genus is punished. It is a special law because it exempts bookmakers, pool-sellers or bettors from punishment who operate inside of poolroom inclosure, while it punishes the same genus of persons who operate outside of the inclosure. It is a special law because it exempts the sacred precincts of a regular racecourse from doing the very same thing, to a fine and imprisonment, or both."

Never Successfully Attacked.
Now, while the breeders' law has been successfully attacked in the courts, its main features are similar to those previously incorporated in the general law which received such a jolt from the Supreme Court.

It provides for the issuance of licenses to bookmakers at the racetracks, from April to November, and condemns as a misdemeanor bookmaking and pool-selling when conducted without a license, beyond the jurisdiction of the racetrack. Bookmaker Hill and other House leaders, who are informed that unless a law against pool-selling were enacted the state would be at the mercy of the gamblers, said that undoubtedly the criminal jurisprudence committee would take the matter up.
The racetracks have always influenced legislation at least since the past year, at the Missouri state capital, so that the statutes on pool-selling were made ineffective.
It was the collapse of the law of 1891 that laid upon St. Louis the poolroom evil.

The law of 1891, as indicated above, was declared unconstitutional for the reason that it did not specify that bets made in state come under the head of misdemeanor offenses.
The racetrack gang is preparing to fight the proposed repeal of the breeders' law behind the cloak of the State Fair and Agricultural Association. Members of that organization are making ally trips to Jefferson City and quietly talking up the merits of the breeders' bill to the legislators.
Among these are Col. John E. Rippey, president of the State Agricultural Association; former Senator Charles E. Yeater, attorney of the State Fair Association; ex-representative Cy Clarke of Mexico and Nick Gentry of Sedalia.
The argument they make is that to repeal the breeders' law would deprive the state of an annual revenue of \$25,000 a year.

No blood and thunder, battle, murder or sudden death in "The Rise of Rose."

Postal Telegraph Figures.
The Postal Telegraph tariff book for 1905 contains some interesting figures. It is larger by 25 pages than the book of 1904 and shows the names of 1094 more places with which the Postal company now connects. It also shows that the Postal and its connections maintain offices at 1821 places and that the Postal system now handles business for 21,071 places.

Mozart Club to Meet.
The Mozart Club of the Central High School will hold an open meeting Monday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock in the auditorium of the High School.

"BREEDERS' LAW A MENACE TO PUBLIC"

South Side Democratic Debating Club Passes Resolutions Urging Its Repeal.

The South Side Democratic Debating Club adopted resolutions condemning the Breeders' law at the regular weekly meeting at Broadway and Wisconsin avenue Friday night.
President Thien was instructed to send copies of the following resolution to Gov. Folk and every representative and senator from South St. Louis:
Whereas, We, the members of the South Side Democratic Debating Club, feel that the breeders' law is a noxious, impure, immoral, and a great menace and detriment to the public at large, and especially to the rising generation; therefore be it Resolved, That we are in favor of repealing the breeders' law and its connections maintain offices at 1821 places and that the Postal system now handles business for 21,071 places.

Girls' Society Graduation.
The Girls' Literary Society of Central High School will hold its graduating exercises Monday evening, Jan. 23, in the High School auditorium. Invitations have been issued to the students of the High School and their friends.

DEMENTED PRINCE KEEPS MOCK COURT

Carl Alexander of Lippe-Detmold Surrounded by Courtiers to Keep Up Illusion.

DETMOULD, Principality of Lippe, Jan. 14.—Prince Carl Alexander of Lippe-Detmold, who died yesterday in his asylum at St. Gilgenburg, near Bayreuth, was surrounded up to the hour of his death by all the forms of royalty, by gentlemen-in-waiting and servants, who showed him the most exaggerated respect and kept up the illusion that he was indeed a sovereign.
He took much pleasure in the maintenance of severe etiquette, read the newspapers daily and seemingly kept track of the world's affairs and those of his own little principality, but he never permitted anyone to speak of them. He played chess often and was fond of music and theatrical productions.
The prince was a calm-faced, handsome man, usually dressed in military uniform and, except for a certain excess of staidness, was well-mannered. He lived, owing to his punctilious regard for his rank, in practically mental solitude, as it was unbecoming to him to exchange ideas with inferiors.

DEATH SHOWS HIM CONSISTENT

Eccentric Man, Who Maintained Money Is Necessary to Enter Heaven, Dies Prepared.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 14.—"You can't go to heaven if you don't have \$100," George Stockberger, a wandering watchmaker, was often heard to say. No one suspected he really believed he would be able to pass the pearly gates under those conditions. He was found dead this morning in a barn and when searched \$175 was found sewed in a belt next to his skin.

C. A. Buskirk to Lecture.
Clarence A. Buskirk will lecture at the Olympic theater at 1 o'clock this afternoon on "The Probable and Practicable Gospel of Love," under the auspices of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Mr. Buskirk is a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. The lecture will be free.

MORPHINE AND LIQUOR

I positively guarantee to cure any case of Liqueur Habit, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine or any other habit in from 10 to 30 days. PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PAY ONE CENT UNTIL CURED. TEST AND CURE. C. A. REED, M.D., Box 664, Eureka Springs, Ark.

THE PATH TO YOUR ECONOMICAL PIANO PURCHASE LEADS TO KIESELHORST'S.

He Who Knows Not and Knows He Knows Not, He Is Simple; Teach Him.

He Who Knows and Knows Not He Knows, He Is Asleep; Wake Him.

He Who Knows and Knows He Knows, He Is Wise; Follow Him.

Most everybody in and around St. Louis knows that Kieselhorst's is the best place to buy a piano, but for him who knows not, and knows he knows not, where to buy his piano, this advertisement is written. And for those who know and know not that they do know, we want to wake you from your slumbers and tell you that the Kieselhorst system of piano selling saves you a considerable sum of money in your piano purchase. Here are four items, only a part of the Kieselhorst system, which saves you fully 80 per cent.

One price to all, based on cost and not on the sliding-scale, get-all-you-can plan of pricing.

All commissions cut off; purchasers get the 10 per cent instead of others.

Buying for spot cash and giving our customers the benefit of the discounts we secure from the factories.

Selling on extremely easy payments, at the cash prices, adding nothing to the price on account of your buying on time, save 6 per cent interest on the deferred payments, thus saving time purchasers in many instances \$35 to \$150 on the price of a piano.

You can't afford to overlook the great importance of our plain, straightforward business methods and our ability to serve you best.

This Week's Special Inducements.

For this week's selling we have quite a number of fine pianos comprising the best makes, some of them brand-new \$350 and \$400 Cabinet Grands, of last year's case styles, to close at \$200 to \$275, and some less expensive cases, worth \$275 to \$325, to close at \$165 to \$190. And then there are some slightly used uprights, comprising Chickering, Kimball, Steinway, Hallet & Davis, Knabe and others, to close at \$90, \$100, \$125, \$175 to \$200.

Payment \$5 to \$25 Cash, \$5, \$7, to \$10 per month.

KIESELHORST PIANO CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1875. 914 OLIVE ST.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT



WHEN a Diamond is an absolute necessity, please remember that the LOFTIS SYSTEM is always at your command. We are located permanently in St. Louis, and any person of good intentions is welcome to all the advantages and credit courtesies for which the LOFTIS SYSTEM is famous. We open

**Confidential
Charge Accounts**

without delay, publicity or any distasteful features common to the old-fashioned installment system.
We are the largest retailers of Diamonds in the world and the only Diamond cutters selling at retail. We make lower prices by from 10 per cent to 50 per cent than is possible for ordinary retail stores to make for cash.
Every Diamond bought of us is accompanied by a signed certificate of value and quality, and is exchangeable at any time in the future, at full price paid, for other goods or a larger Diamond.

Your Account Is Welcome.

We invite you to come and make a selection. Whatever you select—a Diamond, Watch or piece of Fine Jewelry—will be delivered at once on a first payment, and the balance will be payable weekly or monthly in the way most convenient for you. We are open every evening until 6:30 Saturdays until 10:00 p. m.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO., (Est. 1858)
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
24 Floor Carlton Building, 303 N. Sixth St., N. E. Cor. of Olive Street.

THE HARTMAN STORE NOW INAUGURATES ITS ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE!

It is a well established and enduring policy of this store to carry no goods over from one season to the next. So every vestige of present stocks now must vanish. Lessened prices are depended upon to effect the clearance. Material reductions now insure you of substantial savings on every purchase. The values presented in this clearance movement are so far above the ordinary and of such worthy character as to insure widespread attention and a most enthusiastic response to this announcement.

GENEROUS CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS ON ALL PURCHASES.

Generous Credit, as usual. Our long time credit plan is meant to save you. Take advantage of it tomorrow.

Three-piece Parlor Suit, in polished mahogany finish, hand-rubbed, very best steel tempered springs, covered with imported velours, the frames beautifully carved; Hartman's Clearing Price, during the entire week, only—

\$10.75

You'll find the terms easier and the treatment more liberal at Hartman's than, any other credit store in St. Louis

This Handsome Iron Bed is from a special contract we placed with a certain maker for 1000 beds of this design—Hartman's Clearing Price—

\$1.85

2000 PRESCUT FRUIT BOWLS
(EXACTLY LIKE CUT)
Finest specimen of Prescut Glass ever manufactured. Made especially for us. Glass experts declare this the nearest to cut glass ever made. On sale tomorrow and as long as they last at—

12c

Extra Large Handsome Dresser—golden oak finish—mammoth beveled glass—two beveled drawers—splendid top—Hartman's Clearing Price—

\$6.85

This elegant Pedestal Extension Table, built of choice grained oak, highly polished, has 48-inch top and extends 6 feet—very heavy pedestal and finely carved—Hartman's Clearing Price—

\$10.75

Beautiful Gold-hogany Folding Beds, large French plate mirror, easily operated and all have safety locks; Hartman's Clearing Price—

\$19.75

These Specials on Sale Entire Week. You may come with the certainty of finding these specials here just as we represent them, and at the exact price advertised

Everything We Sell We Guarantee, No Matter How Low the Price.
Open Every Saturday Until 9 O'Clock.

Hartman
FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
1101 AND 1103 OLIVE STREET

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Largest Housefurnishers in America. 22 Great Stores Throughout the United States

DON'T DELAY! 19c
VISIT
HILTS
MONDAY
AND SECURE A FEW SUGAR PLUMS FROM THIS GRAND
CLEAN-UP AND SAMPLE SALE

WOMEN'S SHOES 19c
Velvet or French Kid, Pat. Kid and Velour, Button or Lace.
\$1.75 and \$2.50 values..... **\$1.19 and \$1.59**
\$3.00 and \$4.50 values..... **\$2.19 and \$2.49**

MEN'S SHOES 19c
Pat. Leathers, Velour or Velour Kid, Box Calf, medium or heavy sole.
\$1.50 and \$2.50 values..... **98c and \$1.59**
\$2.50 and \$4.50 values..... **\$2.19 and \$2.49**

RUBBERS 17c
Women's and Children's First Quality 40c and 50c Rubbers.
Misses' and Children's 17c
Extra fine Box Calf and Velour Kid, patent leather tips. Sizes 11 to 12 and 13 to 14.
\$1.25 Shoes..... **79c**
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Shoes..... **98c and \$1.19**

Boys' and Little Men's 17c
Box Calf, Velour Kid, Rock Oak Soles.
\$1.25 Shoes..... **79c**
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Shoes..... **98c and \$1.19**

WARM-LINED SHOES AND SLIPPERS 59c
Every pair \$1.50 and \$2.00 kind, now **98c and \$1.19**
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO. (The Greatest Cut-Price Shoe House in America) 6th and FRANKLIN AV.

BARGAIN RATES
To Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory
and return—January 17. Tickets first-class, good 21 days with stop-overs, **\$15**
ALSO LOW ONE-WAY COLONIAL RATES.
Write "KATY," St. Louis, for particulars, or call on agents, 520 Olive St., and Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED-EE[illegible]

ROOMS WITH BOARD—CI
14 Weeks 12c

AV. 6044-Nicer furnished front room, with board; \$4 each; also conveniences; bath; gas; hot water.

AV. 7128-Nice second-story front room, with board; \$4 weekly; nice furniture; \$20 per month; furnace heat.

AV. 2864-Second-story front room, with board; \$4 weekly; nice furniture; \$20 per month; furnace heat.

AV. 5426-Nicely furnished second- and other rooms; all conveniences; mail.

AV. 2282-Two nicely furnished rooms; second room for housekeeping if desired.

AV. 3128-Large, well furnished front room; first-class board; hot bath; \$4 weekly.

AV. 2381-Furnished room for housekeeping; \$2 to \$3; also for gentlemen.

AV. 2901-Excellent board, north room, two beds, \$4 each.

AV. 3242-Nicely furnished room with board; reasonable.

AV. 3335-Nicely furnished warm board; all conveniences; attractive.

AV. 3247-Board, \$4 weekly; bath, phone; parlor; coffee; home cooking; \$20 per month.

AV. 3387-Splendid accommodations; \$4 to \$5; delightful front room; city.

AV. 3232-Nice warm rooms; with board; \$4 each; very clean.

AV. 3142-Two second-floor rooms; best ice, furnace, etc.; reasonable.

AV. 1594-Nice accommodations, heated outside room; comfortably unsurpassed; \$5 per week; all conveniences; special rates; women only.

AV. 3119-Pleasant room, with board.

AV. 2200-Elegant clean, warm rooms; respectable homes; excellent board; \$2.

AV. 3018-Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; rate \$4, \$4.50 weekly; good gas, furnace, hot bath, etc.

AV. 3281-Nicely furnished rooms; steam heat.

AV. 3135-Nice rooms with first-class conveniences; with convalescent.

AV. 3008-Nicely furnished rooms with board; reasonable; hot bath; furniture.

AV. 3008-Cheapest, costliest, warmest & gentlemanly or military; surpassing modern; heated; see us before leaving.

AV. 2867-Newly furnished rooms; well equipped; tables; splendid service; meals daily, \$5 weekly; you obtain no more comfort.

AV. 3205-Clean nice rooms, first-class 2 gentlemen, \$4 week; all convs.

AV. 3438-Clean nice rooms, first-class 2 gentlemen, all conveniences; just 50 work up.

AV. 4530-Second-story front and rear; excellent table; splendid car service.

AV. 4230-St-story front and other rooms; modern; comfortable; good location; references.

AV. 4096-Nice \$4-50-per room for cheap; with or without board.

AV. 4102-Second-story front; steam bath; home cooking; parties admitted.

AV. 4246-Desirable second and third floors; modern; desirable; good location; references.

AV. 4246-Desirable room, 2nd floor; convenient; good location.

AV. 4284-Well kept one or two well appointed front end (or tentacles); use of smoking and can't refuse if desired; call at 300 Ave.

AV. 4040-Private family will let you have all the furniture, cash and rd; desirable; reasonable.

AV. 4004-Room with board for extra facilities; with convs.

AV. 4245-Second-story front room for gentlemen or couple.

AV. 4001-Choice rooms, superior location, with board; modern; telephone.

AV. 4623-Elegant suite of rooms, gentlemen; private family; accept.

AV. 1107 1/2-N. Nicely furnished with or without board; also hall.

AV. 4101-Nicely furnished second-story front; reasonable; good location.

AV. 4331-Desirable front room; steam heat and plan; reference.

AV. 6050-Two very large, well-furnished rooms; modern; telephone; gentlemen; at moderate rates.

AV. 6056-Handsomely furnished front room; \$5; also connecting room for car.

AV. 4235-2d-story front and other rooms; good location; references.

AV. 2827-Second-story front room, third board; also hall room; fax.

AV. 4235-Desirable well-furnished room; with or without board; references ok.

AV. 3216-Two 2d-story rooms, with southern exposure; hair; bath; in private family; convenient.

AV. 17544-Furnished rooms, central 2 who has home contacts, private ref. desirable.

AV. 1018-Large 2d-story front heated, for 2 or 3 gentlemen; with bath, oil.

AV. 1423-Nicely furnished room all conveniences.

AV. 7125-Nicely furnished front room; home cooking; bath, gas, furnace; pleasant house; home comforts; reasonable.

AV. 4243-Elegant room and board, \$2 to \$25 month.

AV. 7125-Rooms with or without rooms for light housekeeping.

AV. 4246-Front room, with first-class ladies employed; private family.

AV. 4008-Well-heated front room; with board; \$4 weekly; references.

AV. 4018-Three nicely furnished 2d floor, with board, \$5 per week; first-class.

AV. 4018-Special rate for board and young men, \$4.50 per week each; to be paid by the day; nice modern comfortable family; telephone.

AV. 3413-Rooms with board or without board.

AV. 5015-Elegant 2d-story front room, \$5 per week; good home cooking.

AV. 5427-Very nicely furnished front room; with board; \$4 weekly; pleasant location; bath; all.

AV. 4000-Elegant front and connecting table, all conveniences; Jewish San.

AV. 2204-Rooms with board, \$20 per board, \$3 week.

AV. 4043-Nicely furnished room, with board.

AV. 2200-Pleasant room, with laundry; \$2.50; 2 ladies employed.

AV. 4006-Furnished, warm room, with maidroom or ladies employed; house.

AV. 4233-Excellent room, with furnished.

AV. 5005-Nicely furnished room with board; all conveniences; see below for details.

AV. 4230-Lovely room; best; home cooking; \$4 to ladies employed.

AV. 4230-Nicely furnished, warm 2d-story room; with board.

AV. 6211-One or two nicely furnished clean board; convenient to cars.

AV. 4230-One lovely room; with board; 2 ladies board; 2 ladies board; OK.

AV. 4230-Nicely furnished room; with board; also up-to-date; women only.

AV. 5073-Ripper a double or triple room; in private family; OK.

AV. 1228-Two well furnished 2d story rooms; with board; OK.

AV. 1760-Front room for persons desiring; private family.

RIDGE RD. 4242-Nicely furnished room; convenient to our bus.

AV. 7125-Nicely furnished room; with board; OK.

[illegible]

AND VEHICLES.
14 Words, No.

For Sale.

—Haying horse, my team, made
in south of farm, 1870, 12 to 15
years in full; wagon, harness, last
Morgan at.

—Sale, a good work horse, 7000
Hudson Station.

—For sale, brando pony, 3; for
sale, wagon; three single and one
two delivery harness, and pack-
ing, rear.

—Sale, good draft horse, 1600 lbs.
1870.

—Sale, good horse, if taken today, 1870.
1870.

—Sale, good, big blind work horse,
1110 Chisholm at.

—For sale, gelding's horse,
one heavy horse, good trailer, 2000
1868 Lafayette.

—Sale, two black horses, city broke;
work 1110 N. Kinsland at.

MABIE, COBB & CO.,

SECURED OR FREE
sketch for free opin
for illustrated

For sale, one large roadster,
horse, lady broke; matched drag
wags; fresh cow; must be sold
av. (7)

For sale, two horses. Star Furnace
at Park bl. (1)

For sale, good strong horse, suitable for
work. 1810 N. 19th st. (1)

For sale, black horse, good for family
drive. 2218 Ma. ave. st.

For sale, city-broke horse, sturm
gee. 3119 Shenandoah av.

sale, good stand; even
seap; sickness, 281

For sale, good horse and trap wagon and grocery; suitable. Inquire at 3440
For sale, fine delivery horse, light
colored harness, outfit and light
oil. Will sell horse separately; can be
seen Leonard av.; phone 3000. Mac-
Cord O'live st.
For sale, a good horse, cheap. 3004
For sale, 5-year-old black horse; weight
suitable; sell at once; leaving city.
2543 N. Garrison.
For sale, five head good horses, from
Kenney; 2704 St. Louis av.
For sale, a good horse, cheap. 3004

write L. A. Bird, mortgagee
4400; \$200 down; in Audrain C

ng work horse, cheap. 3031
se, stylish bay mare, 18 hands;
ature, heavy of build; good
horse, \$20, 3281 S. 7th st.
e, good workhorse, cheap. Call
\$100 Randolph.
ear-old horse; ask to see. Duke
and La Salle.
or sale, horse, harness and wag-
McRae.
AGON—For sale, two good de-
and five work horses.

VERY WANTED—In good lo
ns; w th living rooms pr fer ed
Dispatch.

\$35, gentle, sound family do-
 horse, for all business. \$500 &
 or s.e. carpenter outfit, horse
 2015 N. Broadway.
 For sale, horse, wagon and har-
 row for coal hauling; cheap. 1719
 good delivery horse; owner has
 2019A Cass st.
 good, reliable horse, f.e. family

STORE WANTED—To buy goods of 4500. Apply 5447 Easton

For sale, horse and drummer
Washington av., 6th floor.
For sale, 3 young mares, 3 young
and teams, good for farm, garden
and big blind horse. 4727 Easton.
Small gray mare; a cap; it sold
leaving city. Call at 3417 North
3rd.
A fine, well-bred running mare;
will make a fine brood mare; will
also make a fine hunter.

electric, tested; gas stoves
electric balls remained. Write J

ON—For sale, good work mule.
Apply rear 2220 Market st.

ON—For sale, one big white
wagon, \$40. Call 6041 W.

one good, arge plug mule,
today. 2810 Indiana av.

For sale, 3 nice mules, new
harness, \$225; also good horse,
e. 4078 Arsenal st.

Specifications furnished for flats.

male, dump, two ponies, harness
and gear wagon; good chair
st., Clifton Park.

male, 5-year-old pony and
sunday, 2015 N. Broadway.

male, 1 pony and 1 harness
and Co., 10 N. 10th st.
Monday all day.

male team, wagon, 5
t. Viacast.

one-horse wagon, C
rd., 536 N. Ewing.

... etc., at reasonable rates; ...
... of any kind furnished. A
... patch.

for sale, 1-horse wagon,
Ankija av.
2214 Alexander av.
one good single wagon,
stable,
peddler's wagon, closed, for
sale; cost me \$150; will
work horse. 2520 N. 25th.
for sale, top pork wagon; open
first-class condition. 2522 Broadway.
Herald Ave. 4-11

GALLERY WANTED—In
nd location. Ad. T 70, Post-D

truck wagon, 1000 N. 11th.
an independent two-horse
carriage case. 8418 Walnut.
almost new bul' wagon, for
100 to 300 bushels; could be
used; write or call. H. Robin-
son.

RED—To buy retail coffee and price and particulars. Ad. A.

ties; capacity 12 persons
and will sell for \$200 each
Hamilton Hotel, 81 Louisi-
siana Ave.
For sale, truck painting tools,
and stage spring wagon, \$50.
For sale, motor buggies, gram-
mophones, milk cans, kettles,
painter, sprayer, saws, and
tea wagons. John Tinkler,
109
Automobiles.

COLLEGE, 3064
instructions in high-grade

WINTER - 1960's automatic; large,
new; \$12.50; will sell cheap.

SUMMER - Winter price from
\$8.00 to 2. Insurance co. I
offer as low as \$150; do not
travel; I have some p.p.s.
ASK FOR A. GARY, J.C.B.

advance purchasers money to a
als; all legal documents drawn
s telephone. Minimal Realty

ER, BAR FIXTURES
Woods, 200
"EVERYTHING."
ed and appeared in the Post-
office during 1904. (3,000) more
the nearest St. Louis con-
"EVERYTHING."
s, more fixtures, dual bus-
sures, 1 1/4 Mar-26-28
sures, prescription coun-
sures, 1 1/4 Mar-26-28

Shelton M.

1100 Chevrolet
For no. 1 of L.S. 1000
Antimony grade. 4087 Che
1000 Chevrolet, good as new
1000 Ford-Dodge
1000 Chevrolet, good as new
1000 Chevrolet, good as new
1000 Chevrolet, good as new

that to be a success, a business must have the confidence of the people.

FARMS FOR SALE.

100-200 will buy a \$400 diamond strand. Name: [redacted]
 and only one month. Joe. E. [redacted] [redacted]
 6 E. Broadway

We also give a small
Try on, examine the dealer's value
the city and be surprised
Y. BAKER & SON, 110
Securt. (1)

100% MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
 FRANK, 100% Cash.
 \$1000 to \$10,000
 No 100% Cash

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
 No 100% Cash.
 No 100% Cash

PENNYPACKER, PRESS MUZZLER, INTERVIEW

Pennsylvania's Governor declares he is not making war on newspapers generally, but favors the Big Stick for those who deliberately falsify.

BY TOM POWERS AND MARTIN GREEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—We were prepared to meet a combination of whirling dervish and longshoreman—a growing, ill-natured enemy of publicity, who would, if he had his way, keep the people in darkness concerning the acts of their servants in office. If we had known a lawyer willing to perform a gratuitous service we would have retained him to draw up our wills.

We know how the man felt who carried Gen. Stossel's letter of surrender to the Japanese; we felt that way as we entered the office of Bromley Wharton, private secretary to Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, and put in our application for an interview on the executive message, which called for the practical suppression of newspapers in general and certain Philadelphia papers in particular.

It was our intention to discover if possible why a man for many years regarded as an apostle of peace and an exponent of the simple life should suddenly convey to the Legislature a message in which he referred to the murder of an editor as light as a feather and referred to the lateness of a trial as we were disposed to learn why Gov. Pennypacker wanted to put it in the power of the attorney-general of Pennsylvania to suppress any publication upon complaint by six citizens and proof that their complaint has basis.

All in Harrisburg who knew of the object of our visit had warned us that the governor would never see a New York reporter; he was represented as lying in wait for persons of our kind. Intimations were put forth that he was having surveyed a plot for a graveyard back of the capitol.

However, one of us having lived in Brooklyn and another having commuted on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, we knew no surrender. Plowing our way through a blizzard, we walked through the capitol grounds to the severely plain building that shelters the executive machinery of the State of Pennsylvania and the engineers thereof.

ENTER THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Pennypacker, we were told, was in the new State House on a tour of inspection. We waited for him, and presently he appeared with Mr. Wharton. Instinctively we gazed in the direction of the governor's lower extremities, as we had been informed that he wears old-fashioned boots. We expected to see his trousers tucked into the top of them.

In this we were disappointed. The governor wore his trousers outside his boots. Neither did the tops of the boots protrude in a Josh Whitcomb attitude. In fact, we were not certain that the governor wore boots until later.

Private Secretary Wharton looks like Lew Dockstader, so we felt safe with him. He listened courteously while we explained our mission, and said he would submit our proposition to the governor. Returning in a few minutes, he told us that Gov. Pennypacker would give us half an hour of his time.

The private office of the governor of Pennsylvania is a big corner room on the second floor of the executive building. The windows are a long row from the door to the door. Gov. Pennypacker did not rise at us as we entered. His hand-firm and warm and his smile is

by he made plain that he has and. He outlined a course for new, warning us that he would sent upon any subject upon which statute might be called upon to ton later in the season. It might did of Gov. Pennypacker that he is in law. For many years a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he rendered probably thousands of decisions. The conversation sounds like a Supreme Court decision reads.

HE EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS.

The governor was asked just what he purposed to accomplish by the measure he advocates which would give to the attorney-general and any Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction the power to declare a newspaper a common scold and suppress it. We intimated that this legislation might lead to a concentration of



Comment on cartoon by Powers: "The Governor wears big boots, but, viewed from a safe distance, they appeared to be made of soft leather. The man who looks like Lew Dockstader is the Governor's secretary."

power capable of being used for purposes of intimidation.

"My object," said the governor, "is to impress upon the publishers of newspapers a sense of their responsibility. If I were walking along the street carrying an old knife in my hand, and threw it away, and it should happen to hit some one on the head, I would be responsible for the injury inflicted by my carelessness. False statements, carelessly attributed, are more injurious than knives.

"Can any publisher object to an effort to stop habitual misstatements and slanders? Would it not be well for newspaper people generally to be more careful in their presentation of news? My recommendations are in line with our act in regard to negligence."

I think the enforcement of a law such as I have outlined would be not only of benefit to the public, but to the newspaper people themselves."

"Do you think," the governor was asked, "that any newspaper deliberately and habitually circulates false and misleading statements with the object of inflicting injury?"

The governor replied that he knew of one newspaper that did. This is a Philadelphia publication with a twenty-story home.

"Do you think that newspapers as a rule are given to the publication of false statements?" we inquired.

"I do not," replied Gov. Pennypacker. "No one realizes more thoroughly than I the difficulties that are met in getting out a newspaper. I know that you have to

gather your information hurriedly and oftentimes from unreliable or irresponsible sources; that the facts must be assembled hurriedly and put in type hurriedly, and that the newspaper must be distributed with all speed. I make due allowance for these conditions when I consider misstatements of fact that appear in the public press. But such conditions do not govern in the careful and malicious preparation of falsehoods that are intended to injure and are cunningly held back to appear on an occasion when the injury will be the more apparent."

The governor was told that in some newspaper offices an expert on libel was employed to read all matter in proof and to order the elimination of anything that might be construed as injurious to any person or interest mentioned. He said that he had not heard of this practice, but that he thought it most excellent.

"The publisher who takes such a step to protect himself and the public," said the governor, "deserves commendation. But I fear that it is not a widespread practice."

"I ask you what is the object of your institution, the press? Is it not to prepare a truthful record of happenings of interest and present it to the people of the community? Is there any reason why the newspaper should go beyond this field, and is there not every reason why the newspaper should jealously seek to preserve itself from any suspicion of malice or deliberate falsehood?"

"In our profession—the law—we have our bar associations. The purpose of these or-

ganizations is to safeguard the interests of the clients or members of the bar. If a lawyer is found resorting to dishonorable practices he is disciplined by his own associates. In other professions there are organizations designed to hold their members to a rigid line of honest practice. I should think it might be well for the newspaper people to take cognizance of the existence of these organizations and associations."

"What is your feeling towards the press in general?" we asked the governor.

"Toward the press in general," he answered, "I entertain feelings of respect and friendship. I recognize that it is a great and wonderful institution. I number among my most valued friends editors and reporters, many of whom are in thorough accord with legislation to correct a modern growth in journalism."

The governor was asked if he believed that of late years—perhaps in the last decade—there has grown up a tendency in journalism toward reckless misstatement.

"Certain tendencies exist," was the reply. "They should be corrected."

"I will give you a case in point," he continued, reaching across his desk and picking up a printed copy of a message to the Legislature. "On page 12 of this document I wrote:

"All of the people, proprietor and peasant, churchman and heathen, are concerned alike that a deliberate policy of false report to secure ill-gotten gain should not succeed. What is the remedy? Sooner or later one must be provided. Recently, in one of the states, an offended citizen shot and killed another, was tried for murder and acquitted. Lawlessness is the inevitable result of a failure of the law to correct existing evils. How can the right of a newspaper to publish the acts concerning the government and its officials and to comment on them even mistakenly be preserved, and the circulation of intentional invention in the guise of news be prevented? Under the English common law when a woman habitually made outcries of scandals upon the public highways to the annoyance of the neighborhood, she was held to be a common scold and a public nuisance. Nobody may abate a public nuisance, and she was punished by being ducked in a neighboring pond. To punish an old woman whose scandalous outcries are confined to the precincts of one alley, and to overlook the violations which are daily dinned into the ears of an unwilling but helpless public by such journals as have been described, is unjust to both her and them. I suggest the application of this legal principle to the habitual publication of scandalous untruths. Let the persons named or accused present a petition to the attorney-general, setting forth the facts and in his judgment, they show a case of habitual falsehood, defamation and scandal so as to constitute a public nuisance, let him file a bill in the Court of Common Pleas asking for an abatement of the nuisance, and let the court have authority, upon sufficient proof, to make abatement by suppression of the journal so offending, in whole or in part, as may be necessary."

When we emerged from the executive office after our interview with the governor, some persons who had been hiding behind trees watching for the appearance of our mangled forms through the windows were deeply disappointed. Out in Harrisburg there is an impression in the minds of some persons that the governor would like to see all newspapers abolished and would like to begin by abolishing the newspaper workers.

Harrisburg is the only town we ever saw where men deposited their edited lines in big tin boxes on the streets to be collected later and taken to the laundries. The boxes are not locked. With such a system in vogue in New York a lot of mail in need of shirts under existing conditions would be liberally supplied.

The purpose of these boxes is to encourage acts of devotion and humanity among all classes in France. They are to be used for money, varying in amount, and are gifts of living politicians, or the result of beggary.

This year the biggest prize, \$100,000, was given to Mademoiselle Paris for her devotion to the cause of France. They are not all politicians and beggars who are also a journalist, and who are not only a state aid to poverty.

Christmas.

Mademoiselle Paris is awarded the "Prize of Virtue" at Academy at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The annual distribution of the "Prize of Virtue" has taken place with great ceremony at the Academy. All of the Academicians were gathered in the big hall, many celebrities in the world of art and literature were present and a large number of fashionable women in appropriate gowns lent a touch of soft coloring against the rich background of the Academicians' green and gold embroidered coats.

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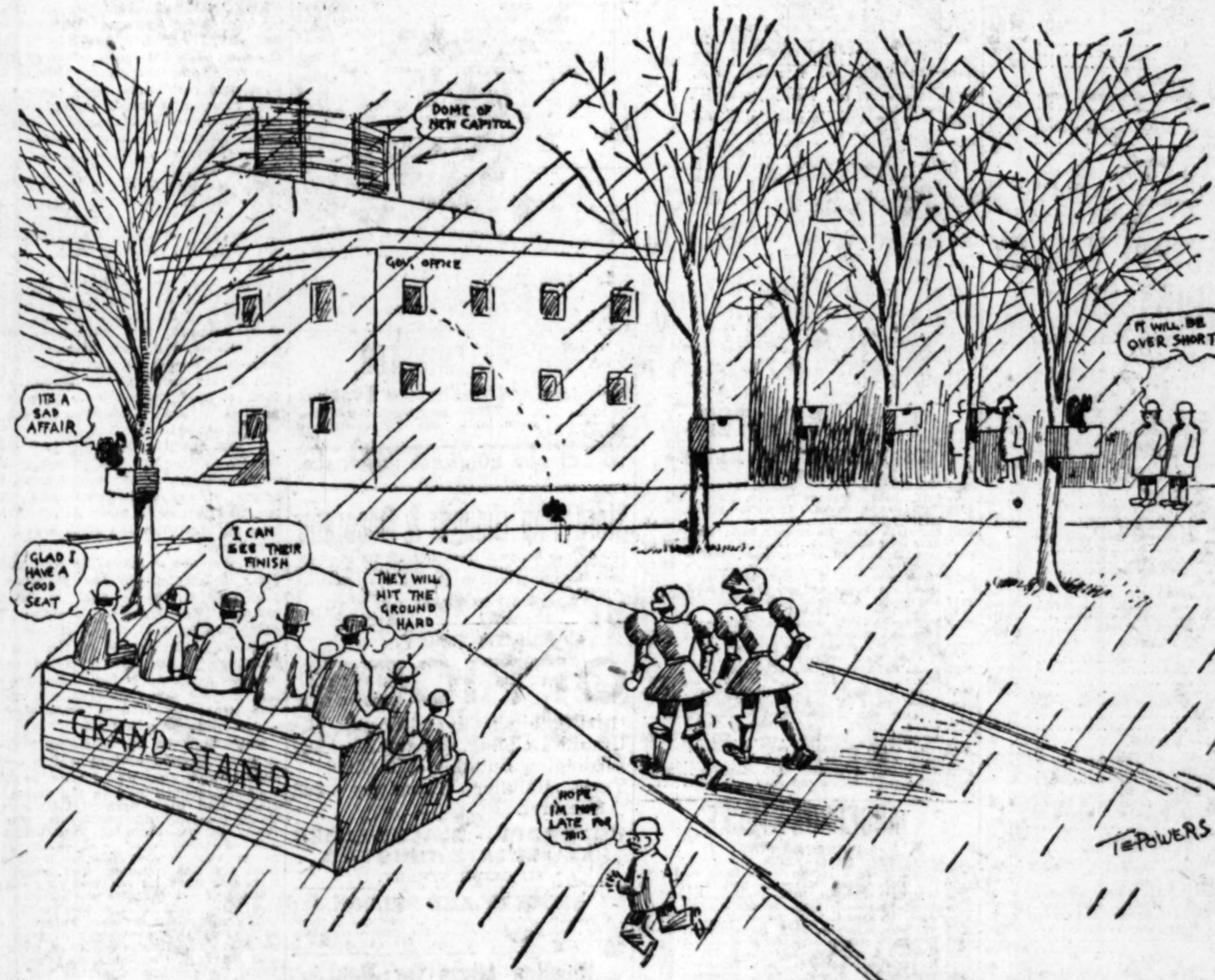
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SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE

St. Louis,

SUNDAY,

JANUARY 15, 1905.



NEW
ST. LOUIS.
THE OFFICIAL "PLAN No. 2"
NOW IN THE
MAYOR'S OFFICE
(SEE NEXT PAGE)

ORY OF RUSSIA'S TRIUMPHAL DAY



HERE is a picture by a Bulgarian of Russians celebrating a triumph. Americans who condemn all Russia for the brutality of her bureaucrats and such as take their cue from the English and denounce the world-grabbing

policy of the Czar and his people, can still understand that the Bulgarian loves the Russian because he hates the Turk. The nation that holds the Sultan in check, insuring at least for the time Balkan integrity, would naturally be honored by a people who know the oppressor.

Yaroslav Vesin of Sophia, military painter to his country's minister of war, is an official of his government and may not paint the Turk as all Bulgarians would like to see him, but he may tell in pigments on canvas a story of the Turk's humiliation. This he has done in the picture which was seen at the St. Louis World's Fair un-

Bulgaria's Official Painter of War Scenes Lauds the Enemy of the Turk—Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Shipka Pass the Motive of a Great Canvas.

der the simple title, "Shipka." It is a direct, simple but strong composition, full of atmosphere and alive with interest.

SHIPKA PASS is in Bulgaria, three miles south of the village of Shipka, at an elevation of 4300 feet above the sea. There, in August and September, 1877, a great battle was fought; it continued ten days and ended in the defeat of the Turk after he had lost 20,000 men.

The Russian army was on its way to Constantinople. It had won its way to the Pass through difficulties and there confronted its greatest tactical difficulty. The road is narrow and the opposing army was great. The Russians gained a position and constructed a fort which they named Nicholas. With barbaric drama and religious rites the army swore to defend this fort to the death and, if the strength they had would aid the Lord to give them victory over the Mussulman, they would march on to overthrow

his temples on the Bosphorus. Suleiman Pasha attacked with the flower of his army. There were war correspondents in those days and the story of the battle was told to a world still freshly interested in lavishly telegraphed and cabled stories of conflict. The ten days' battle was described at length, with literary garnishings and many phrases of keen description that have since grown hackneyed. The story of the battle has been rewritten by experts for the edification of experts, but suffice it here to say that those who bore the ikon and fought for the cross conquered those whose sign was the crescent.

Suleiman Pasha was driven out of the Pass and the progress of the Russians began anew. That the Cossacks did not camp in the mosques of Constantinople was no fault of soldier or general, but of the European powers, who, through their diplomacy, checked an advance that the armies of Turkey could not stem.

The battle of Shipka Pass was the turning point of the Russo-Turkish war. Suleiman Pasha's loss of 20,000

picked soldiers was but an incident in the complete overthrow of Turkish pretension to the Balkans.

Twenty-five years later, in September, 1902, Bulgaria, which had become a nation separate from the Sultan's power, and Russia celebrated the battle of the Pass. Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolovitch, son of the man who has commanded the Russian army, was there, as his father had been gathered to his fathers. All the surviving Russian generals of that campaign were there. The Prince of Bulgaria assembled his army and his soldiers fought a mock battle over the ground so redly contested in 1877.

It is this picture Yaroslav Vesin has painted. The Bulgarian Prince and the Russian Grand Duke, with a background of Bulgarian and Russian officers—all in Russian uniform—and some Bulgarian soldiers in the ditch on the right. The officials have maps of the battleground. They are watching maneuvers below them, studying the meaning of what they see enacted in the light of that which the Turk attempted and the Russian accomplished. Kuratpatkin, wearing many medals for his gallant deeds

in this same war, is somewhere in the group of officers, enjoying the review of a victory. Now, in Manchuria, he is dealing with fresh problems, shut up with his troops in such shelters as have been devised against the awful cold which has paralyzed the army he commands and Oyama's ever-victorious force. He has now no problem of passes to defend, he has now an enemy who will not delay and give him the opportunity to occupy advantageous positions. He has fought the battle of Liaoyang and Shaho River without being able to add a leaf to his laurels and has lost in each engagement nearly twice the number of men Suleiman Pasha sacrificed. He is in an unpleasant present, looking forward to a sad future.

But on the canvas his present is over a time of exultation in review of a past that contained a triumph only second to that of Plevna, where he won the fame that made him eventually commander of all the Czar's armies in the East.

The picture belongs in the ministry of war at Sophia. It was loaned to the Bulgarian commissioner for the Exposition and has been returned. You must go to Sophia to see it now. It is a novelty among historical paintings, slight in action, not distorted for portraiture effects, but a real presentation of a phase of mock war.

JON E. GORSE.

NEW ST. LOUIS--THE OFFICIAL "PLAN No. 2" NOW IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

material creation of the New St. Louis one of the most important problems of the great task is of properly housing the various municipal departments. It is conceded that comfort, convenience and economy must be combined in the construction, arrangement and grouping of these buildings, and that the completed task must result in a well-planned series of structures within a designated territory, the buildings housing all branches and divisions of the municipal government.

So important is this feature of the New St. Louis that a Public Buildings Commission, consisting of competent architects, has been appointed to formulate plans and make an official report to the Mayor, covering in detail all phases of the work. This commission consists of John Lawrence Mauran, William S. Eames and Albert B. Groves, and its report, with the necessary drawings, has at last been submitted to Mayor Wells.

The commission has prepared a comprehensive scheme for the development of the city's official buildings along well-defined lines, not necessarily with the expectation that the whole project should be undertaken under one administration, but rather with a view to so place the buildings that in years to come succeeding administrations will recognize the desirability of adding to and finally completing the project as now planned.

Nevertheless, should the proposal for a bond issue of \$5,000,000 by the city of St. Louis be favorably regarded by the Municipal Assembly, referred to a vote of the people of St. Louis at the April election, and duly authorized by that vote, then it may be taken for granted that the city's official buildings will be promptly begun and carried on to completion along the lines recommended in the report of the Public Buildings Commission now in the Mayor's hands. Under these circumstances the report is of exceptional interest.

In this report the commission submits drawings of two plans, designated respectively as Plan No. 1 and Plan No. 2. Following Plan No. 2 gives a larger amount of property for future development, and also the promise of a park suggested in the report, competing the vista from the Public (Carnegie) Library to the Municipal Group, adding at once a very large proportion of this open space in the form of a veritable City Hall. For these and other reasons Plan No. 2 is likely to be the one finally accepted.

Arguments submitted by the commission in behalf

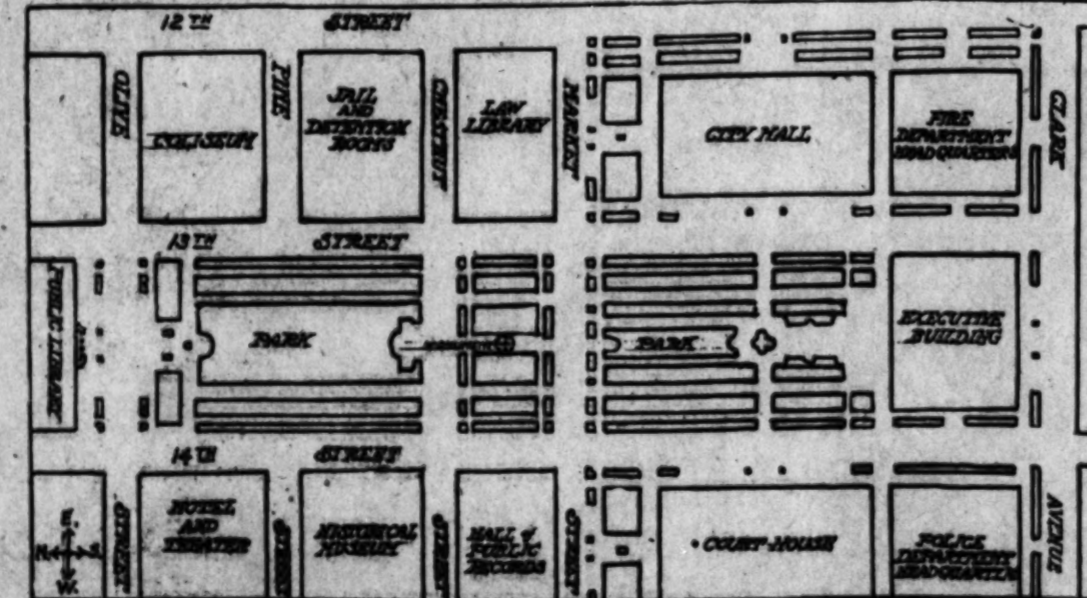
of Plan No. 2 seem to be sound and convincing. It is agreed that the present City Hall must be a component part of any scheme for the city's official buildings, consequently this building appears in both plans. In Plan No. 2 it is placed on the east of an axial line drawn north and south, midway between Thirteenth and Four-

teenth streets. Assuming that the new Public Library will some day rest on this adopted axis, the commission conceived the plan of replacing old Missouri Park by opening a continuous parkway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, from Olive street to Clark avenue.

It is urged that the city in the past has been too shortsighted in giving up these invaluable breathing spots and failing to provide others to fill a very actual want. Every city of the Old World, it is pointed out, and every city in this country which has had time to think, in its hurry to keep abreast of mercantile progress, is now devoting its energies and vast sums of money to the creating of parks and open places. Here is presented to the city the

happy opportunity of creating a public blessing as a necessary means of arriving at a purely practical end.

On either side of this parkway abutting on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, from Olive street to Clark avenue, opportunity would be given for the erection of mercantile houses which could not exist on those streets to-



Buildings Suggested in Municipal Group Proposed by "Plan No. 2"

day, and also of quasi-public buildings, such as theaters, music halls, hotels, etc.

The parkway as proposed in Plan No. 2 would be beautified with monuments, fountains, shaded walks and trees, and would terminate in a broad, generous and imposing municipal court, flanked on the east by the City Hall and on the west by the proposed new "Courts," while adjacent to it on the south would be located the new jail, the offices for the police and fire departments, the morgue, dispensary and necessary detention rooms. On the south of the City Hall is suggested a building which is designed to cover the requirements of growth and development in the years to come. For the same reason the

commission also reserves for future needs and future construction the building shown on the main axis terminating the municipal court, tying the civic group together and balancing in its mass and majesty of location the beautiful library which must soon occupy its magnificent site and which will stand ready to lend itself to this plan for the betterment and uplifting of the city.

The commission reports that it has had the benefit of the judgment of two of the best local judges of realty values on the two plans under consideration. They agree that the actual requirement of land not now owned by the city of St. Louis, essential to Plan No. 1 (the Twelfth Street Municipal Court), would cost \$2,385,566, while the actual requirement of land under Plan No. 2, including all the open parkways and sites for new buildings, would amount to \$2,671,508, after deducting the market value of the old City Hall and the Four Courts property. The parkway alone is worth millions to the people of St. Louis, and this park scheme, the commission points out, not only gives the open space derived to an enormous number of St. Louis citizens using east and west arteries of traffic, but it also brings the City Hall and the proposed Courts into an intimate relationship with the heart of the city and the everyday life of its people.

In Plan No. 1 the commission has also necessarily taken the present City Hall as the starting point or nucleus of the group, and its next step was the adoption of Twelfth street as the main axis upon which to build the group. This plan shows a completely developed Municipal Court terminating the approach furnished by Twelfth street. A group of municipal buildings on Plan No. 1 occupies property now largely in the possession of the city. The plan, however, is necessarily strictly independent of the establishment of a new city park. The commission reports that, while Plan No. 1 seemed natural enough and entirely feasible and rational, it had a sufficient number of disadvantages to force the commission to re-examine the ground and prepare another plan for comparison with it.

Plan No. 2 was the result of this second inspection. The objections urged against Plan No. 1 are that Twelfth street seems to be essentially a business street, that its present rapid rate of development south should not be retarded; that, in addition to the fact that the value of lots needed at once is high, those needed in a few years for further development might be so high as to force the abandonment of the adopted plan, and, finally, that the Four Courts and Jail must be utilized until new quarters can be built; therefore, in this scheme, the new jail build-

ing could not be placed where it belongs, adjacent to the new Courthouse.

The ordinance creating the Public Buildings Commission was due to general recognition of the truth that the New St. Louis must have a municipal building group in keeping with its increased importance and worthy of comparison with similar groups in other great cities. The three architects composing the commission, Messrs. Mauran, Eames and Groves, were selected with every regard for fitness, and are qualified to speak authoritatively in their profession. Their report must of necessity be considered in the light of a preliminary report, but it is acknowledged to cover the ground completely as far as is possible at the present time. In the event of a municipal bond issue of \$5,000,000 being authorized by popular vote the present municipal administration will at once take up and push actively the scheme for the proper housing of the various municipal departments as now outlined by the commission.

R. J. W.

The authorities in Norway have discovered a novel way of curing drunkenness. The "patient" is placed under lock and key and his nourishment consists in great part of bread soaked in port wine. The first day the drunkard eats his food with pleasure, and even on the second day he enjoys it. On the third day he finds that it is very monotonous, on the fourth day he becomes impatient and at the end of eight days he receives the wine with horror. It seems that the disgust increases, and that this homeopathic cure gives good results.

An extraordinary hobby is that of a gentleman living in one of London's suburbs. It takes the form of boot cleaning. Every member of his household is subject to his whim; even the servants are not exempt. Nor does his eccentricity stop with the wielding of the blacking brush, since, for polishing each pair of boots, he exacts a penny payment. These pence are, however, put aside, to be returned, largely augmented, to the givers at Christmas.

One of the oddest sights in New York City is the picture gallery of successful waifs in the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, on East Twenty-second street. There is none other like it in the world. Hundreds of faces look out of their simple frames. They are of every nationality, type, age and color. Since 1853 more than 20,000 waifs and strays have been placed in families by the society; situations have been found for some 25,000 more and over 3000 runaways and "lost" have been returned to shelters.

ONLY WOMAN MINISTER IN ST. LOUIS

Rev. Mrs. Vintie MacDonald Explains the Mystery of Her Two Daughters' Weddings



MISS EDNA IDA MACDONALD



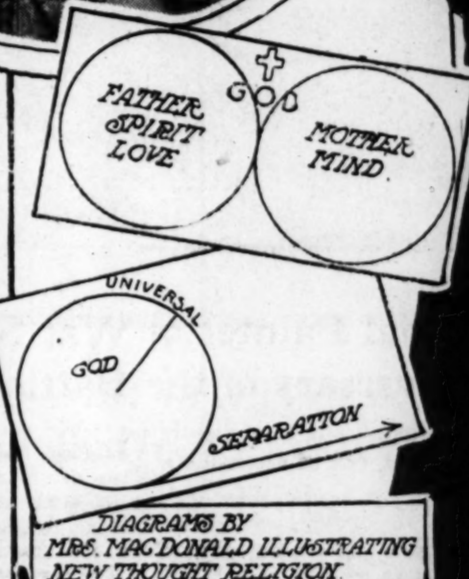
BERTRAM COLVILLE



MISS THEODORA MACDONALD



MRS. MACDONALD



Just Why They Refused to Promise to "Obey" Their Husbands and Why the Clause "Until Death Do Us Part" Was Omitted—Why a Man Minister Was Selected to Tie the Knot—The New Thought Movement and What It Means



REV. MRS. VINTIE MACDONALD is the only woman preacher in St. Louis. One of the leaders of the New Thought Movement toward Practical Christianity and Divine Science, she has carried

into her own family the practice of the Higher Life as taught by the Metaphysical College of the faith to which she subscribes. Two daughters of the Rev. Mrs. MacDonald were married a few days ago according to the rites of the Practical Christian Church. From the ceremony which made them wives were omitted the promise on the part of the bride to obey her husband and the words "until death do us part." The latter omission is so remarkable as to have excited widespread comment. Rev. Mrs. MacDonald's explanation of the reason for refusing to recognize death as a severance of the marriage tie is singularly interesting.

THE two Misses MacDonald were the first babies to be baptized into the local New Thought or Practical Christian Science Church, and are now the first young women to become brides under the ceremony of the new faith. They are, therefore, pioneers of the religion in a dual capacity and take a marked place in the history of the movement of which their mother is a recognized leader.

Each of the sisters accepted unhesitatingly the alterations in the conventional marriage service. They are confident that mutual sympathy and understanding will properly fill the place of the old-fashioned wifely "obedience" pledged to the husband at the altar. They are equally confident that death itself, instead of dissolving the union into which they have entered, will but cement it into a more perfect and ideal marriage, "a marriage to remain in force through all eternity."

One of the sisters, Theodora, is but 17 years old. She is accepted as an especially satisfying type of the child reared under the teachings of the New Thought. In her infancy she had the usual childish ailments, but has never taken a drop of medicine of any kind, being subjected to "mental treatment" by her mother instead. She has grown up to be a beautiful woman, healthy, happy and full of faith in the teachings of her minister-mother.

Among other rich natural gifts, this young woman possesses a singing voice of uncommon purity, sweetness and strength. During the progress of the World's Fair she sang frequently in Festival Hall. It was thus that she won the love of the young man who is now her husband, Bertram Colville, a young British soldier of the famous Kilts Band, the Scottish organization that attracted so much attention during its visit to the Fair, heard Theodora MacDonald sing in Festival Hall. It charmed him. He made her acquaintance and straightway fell in love with her. Under her influence he became converted to the New Thought faith and was admitted to membership in the Practical Christian Church. Then he wooed and won Theodora MacDonald for his bride.

And, although brought up in the strict discipline of the

British army, this Bertram Colville never for a moment insisted that Theodora should promise to "obey" him when she took the vows that made her his wife. He is a seasoned soldier, having served under the British colors in Egypt, South Africa and India, but he had come to a perception of the fact that the articles of war and the marriage ceremony are two entirely different covenants and he did not regard a wife as a subordinate who must pledge herself to unhesitating obedience to her husband's commands. Under the teachings of the New Thought, it seemed to him there was no danger of any possible combination of events that could mar the peaceful relations of minds working on the same plane in unison. So they were married.

Mrs. Bertram Colville, formerly Miss Theodora Mac-

How Rev. Mrs. MacDonald Explains Her Diagrams

God is the central essence within and through the earth, around which the universe revolves. Since the fall of man from grace, the souls of men have gone off at a tangent, impatient of the restraint of the Divine law. But, as geometry tells us, a line indefinitely produced will at length form an arc and gradually the centrifugal force of our fallen nature will lose its power and the Divine principle of gravitation will eventually reassert itself.

Donald, does not intend to give up her work as an active proselyter for the Practical Christian Church. Her sweet voice is the instrument whose service she devotes to the cause. Her mission, she says, is to "sing the truth into the souls of men." Just as Ira D. Sankey used his wonderful voice in assisting the evangelists of his great colleague, Moody, so will Mrs. Colville strive in song for the uplifting of human hearts.

Both sisters are alike, indeed, in the fact that they carry into their new lives the religious fervor and devotion of the old. But, reasons as they are, and especially respectful of their mother as a minister of their faith, it was to another of "the cloth" that they turned for the tying of the nuptial knot. Before one not so lovingly associated with their daily lives they took the remarkable vows which ignored the obligation of wifely obedience to the husband and which expressed their belief in the everlasting tenure of the partnership into which they then entered. The Rev. Mrs. Vintie MacDonald appeared only in her character of mother at the wedding, not in that of the divine who united the contracting parties. So the two sisters were married—Theodora to Bertram Colville and Edna to Mr. Mac N. A. Dwinell of Los Angeles, Cal.

But it is the Rev. Mrs. MacDonald who explains for the Sunday Post Dispatch not only the absence of the promise to obey, but more especially the unique exclusion of the phrase "until death do us part" from the marriage ceremony of the Practical Christians. Says this only woman preacher in St. Louis:

"To understand the reason for the exclusion of the promise to 'obey' and the clause limiting the marriage union by death alone, one must realize the three-fold nature of our composition. The Lord created man and woman equally. 'Male and female created He them.' Each in their own sphere were perfectly constructed, each possesses faculties the counterpart of the other. Without a perfect appreciation of the necessity of one toward the other, the intention of the divine will could not be continued, nor could the divine law be manifested. In the perfect marriage there is such complete unity of purpose that all question of the subjection of one contracting party to the will of the other is excluded.

"The word 'obey' has frequently been left out of ceremonies in civil marriage contracts. The orthodox churches generally retain it, but in both cases there is little true appreciation of any reason for its retention or its exclusion. The spirit of rebellion against restraint, the independent spirit of the age, is the usual cause for its exclusion, but among us the rejection of the theory of obedience between man and wife is based upon a realization of the equal possession of the three planes of spiritual, mental and physical life.

The dual nature of the First Cause is here shown. On the one side is the Spirit, which in its active manifestation is Love, the Father. On the other side is Mind, receptive and conceptive, representing the mother in nature. From the union of the active principle of the spirit with the conceptive principle of the Mind, was evolved the human soul, furnished with a three-fold human body, as we believe.

"Marriages are eternal only when they are true marriages; that is, when they are a perfect blending of the three-fold nature. All marriages are not eternal. The mere ceremony of marriage is not a guarantee of continuance, even in this life. But when a couple are united on the three-fold plane, then it becomes a perfect marriage and the limit of the phrase 'until death do us part' becomes superfluous. But when two people find that their union has been based only on the physical plane, then we would say that their marriage is but a symbol of the true marriage, and some may be content to cherish their mate because of this symbolic aspect, while life lasts. The physical marriage is an honorable tie, but it is not binding to all eternity. Therefore, we acknowledge divorce and the remarriage of divorced persons.

"It is in the realization of the three-fold marriage that we differ from orthodoxy. It is in this point that we also differ from Christian Scientists and Esoteric Buddhists and the followers of Vedanta. The orthodox rather over-emphasize the importance of the physical marriage. It seems to us, and the Buddhists and Theosophists rather under-emphasize the body and its physical needs. We accept the physical body, but we demand the spiritual development as well. The physical side of our nature must be cared for or we shall not achieve success in the development of the spiritual side. A healthy mind in a healthy body assists the workings of the perfect spirit.

"There are certain so-called 'New Thought' exponents who advocate 'free love.' We are very strongly opposed to such a doctrine. We believe that all such ideas will die of themselves. There is no strength in it, and there is no benefit in it. We believe that somewhere in the universe there is a true mate for every living soul. It may be that we shall not find our affinity here. But when we do there occurs the perfect three-fold union which 'nor life nor death can sever.'

"Another beautiful thought is that every pair of lovers and every truly married couple form a new love-center, from which radiates a new love force, vibrating out into the atmosphere. These unions are the salt of the earth. It is such people who have left behind them unconscious good. They radiate, as it were, essences that make for love, charity, philanthropy, loving kindness and tender mercy. While this is true, the alternative, the imperfect unions, the ill-matched people, make for hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. It is better that such should separate.

The Rev. Mrs. MacDonald also describes the doctrines of the New Thought, or Practical Christian Church, as follows:

"The objects of the New Thought movement are to benefit by the thought of the divinely wise

so-called new, because new to the world. It is a union of science and religion.

"The Higher Thought is that which elevates a man spiritually, mentally and physically.

"The Church of Practical Christianity recognizes the divinity of man, it acknowledges no power or authority but the Omnipotent God, that condemns not nor judges any man, but sends forth its ministers in the name of Jesus Christ, to 'preach the gospel and heal the sick.'

"The Metaphysical College has been established for the practice of the highest spiritual truth, taught through art, science, music, law, business, domestic economy and therapeutics.

"The work of the organization is in the unfoldment of the soul; the development of the mind, the re-creation of the body.

"The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man are the foundations of our belief. We pledge ourselves never to lose an opportunity of doing good, by thought, word or deed.

"With this as our mission, we are steadily working to establish further centers in this and other cities. In St. Louis we have four centers, over one of which Rev. H. H. Schroeder of the Church of Practical Christianity at Eighteenth street and Pestalozzi presides. The Rev. John Perrin of 3907 West Bell place also has a place of meet-

ing. A third center is to be found at 2430 North Grand avenue, where Dr. A. A. Lindsey is principal of the College of Suggestion. I have charge of the reading room at 715 Locust street. There are 12 periodicals devoted to the teaching of the New, or Higher, Thought and some seventy or eighty volumes dealing with the subject. There are about fourteen churches throughout the country and hundreds of teachers and healers scattered in the cities from California to New York.

"In England Mr. G. E. Aldridge conducts a Higher Thought center. He was present at our convention held in St. Louis in the month of October.

"In Manchester, England, there is also a center and there are one or two in Germany.

"Practical Christianity holds that healing is possible, just as do the Christian Scientists, of which this movement is a kind of offshoot, differing only in that the Practical Christians do not recognize any head. Their whole teaching is towards equality.

"The Divine Science does not believe in Satan and Hell. Hell is the mental state of the man who has lived without any pretense of striving towards the higher life dictated by his spiritual plane. Satan represents all error and evil.

"The Buddhists deny the body. We acknowledge the body as a glorious instrument and temple of the soul, a beautiful organ created for a definite purpose. It did not just happen."

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF A WIRELESS MESSAGE



THE most extraordinary photograph taken at the World's Fair—and perhaps, the most extraordinary if not the most important photograph ever taken—has recently been developed and is presented on this page. There is every reason to believe that here, for the first time, is a picture of wireless telegraphy—a photograph showing vividly in detail the exact shape and conformation of wireless messages as they flash through the air. The picture is important in showing that there may be some force hitherto unsuspected in the wireless messages. This extraordinary photograph was, of course, the result of an accident.

That wireless messages in the air could be photographed was never previously suspected. Such a suggestion would have been received with incredulity. But here, for the first time, clearly outlined on the photographic plate and emanating from the wireless telegraph tower in the center of the picture, are strange forms showing a curious regularity exactly corresponding to the theory of invisible waves.

By distinguished scientists, expert electricians, and photographers there appears to be no explanation of this extraordinary photograph beyond the fact that it is a register of wireless messages. In no other way can the remarkable character of the photograph be explained. The lines and zig-zag forms showing at regular intervals in the sky, were made at night upon the photographic plate while messages were being sent from the wireless tower at the World's Fair. The plate was exposed fifteen minutes for the purpose of securing an ordinary night view. During that time a number of words had been sent out from the De Forest Tower. It is not pretended that this amazing photographic plate shows all of the messages that could have come from the wireless tower in fifteen minutes, nor is it known exactly how many words were sent while the plate was exposed. During the exposure of the plate, however, the wireless apparatus was in operation for part of the time.

It will be seen from a careful examination of the picture that the De Forest wireless tower is precisely in the center of the focus and that the extraordinary forms in the sky appear to radiate not only from the De Forest tower but from that part of it in which the wireless apparatus was employed, at the greatest distance from the ground. Whether the impression on the sensitive plate was made by electric waves or by sound waves—for the wireless apparatus is by no means noiseless—or whether it is now proved by this photograph that the wireless waves contain some strange radium-like quality, are matters which can only be settled by future experiments and by the active discussion which this photograph has begun to excite in scientific circles.

It appears to throw a new and unsuspected light upon the mysterious wireless telegraphy which itself is only now in its infancy. This photograph may lead to important discoveries, not only in wireless telegraphy, but in the matter of electric waves in general.

This is the first photograph ever taken of electricity in any other form than that of lightning or of sparks, assuming that it is the photograph of electrical waves. On the other hand, if scientists decide that these amazing forms emanating from the tower are sound waves, then this is the first photograph ever taken of a sound. In either event the discovery is one of the first importance in photography and electrical science.

Just how this extraordinary photograph came to be taken is most interesting. Early in October, Mr. William

Remarkable Discovery in St. Louis—How a Texas Amateur Accidentally Caught Picture of Wireless Waves—The Extraordinary Result of a 15-Minute Night Exposure at the World's Fair—Evidence That Mysterious Elements Have Now Been Photographed for the First Time—What Experts Say.

Moore White of San Antonio, Texas, came to see the World's Fair and visited Mr. Hitchcock of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis. Mr. White has a thorough knowledge of photography and is an expert amateur

telegraph tower there were many strange lines. Some were of zig-zag form and others were of a circular form, corresponding with the astronomical motion of the earth. All these things were absent

it dawned on my mind that my camera had accidentally caught wireless messages as they passed through the air."

Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the De Forest wireless telegraph system, has been greatly interested in this extraordinary picture. He is convinced that here, for the first time, is a picture of a wireless message passing through the air. He has ordered a number of copies of the plate now in the possession of Mr. White, at present in San Antonio and is submitting them to eminent scientists for their opinion.

One of the photographs was sent by Mr. White to the Scientific American in New York. They had never seen anything like it in that office before. The editor of the Scientific American wrote to Mr. White as follows:

"Your photograph was received and is quite interesting. The only way to prove the fact, would be to expose a plate in the camera in a dark room or at night between two wireless points and observe if the same markings

BY W. KANDELER, ("REMBRANDT STUDIO"), THE FASHIONABLE WEST END PHOTOGRAPHER.
We have never seen anything like this photograph before. No accidental opening of the shutter would account for these strange forms in the air. The photograph shows that it is no case of a double exposure. The only possible explanation is that here is a wireless message in visible form. It is most significant that the wireless telegraph tower is in the very center of the photograph and that the mysterious lines appear to come from it. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that this is in very fact—strange as it may seem—an actual photograph of a wireless telegraph message passing through the air.

photographer. He brought with him from San Antonio a supply of plates and films and an excellent camera with which he took numerous views at the World's Fair. He was anxious, however, to get a number of views of the illuminations at night. Mr. White says:

"On the night of Oct. 10 I was in the St. Louis Fair Grounds and had my camera with me. The illuminations were so beautiful and brilliant that I wanted to get a picture, so I got on the Terrace of States and focused my camera on the brilliant light of the tower of the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy, which was the center of illumination. From this tower wireless messages were being sent every five minutes, but that did not occur to me. I was simply seeking a good picture.

"I opened the camera, made a 15 minute exposure and then closed the shutter. I took another view, but from an opposite direction to the tower. Then I walked around. When the negatives were developed I was astonished to find that in that one taken on the De Forest wireless

from the other picture that was taken at the same time. The negative was all right, clear and there was no defect. What was produced upon it was evidently caught in the exposure. It was something real and tangible.

BY GERHARD SISTERS, ART PHOTOGRAPHERS, ST. LOUIS.
There is no fault in the mechanical part of the taking or developing of this picture. Freak pictures will occur but this does not appear to be anything of the kind. The photograph made a good exposure. His time, light and subsequent development are all right, as may be seen by the perfectly clear-cut outline of the buildings and of the figures in the foreground. Neither can the plate have been faulty, for neither faulty plate nor faulty developing paper could have produced this effect. The lines running across the picture in regular formation, appear to have been the result of vibrations, either of sound or of light. Any movement of the camera would have made the buildings indistinct. Among the many freaks, oddities and eccentricities of the camera, we have never seen anything like this picture.

"Then I began to think what it could be. I remembered the camera was pointed at the De Forest tower and that sound waves though unseen might be photographed. Then

would occur. What appears strange to us is that some of the lines are straight and others show a zig-zag form as if the impulses were made at regular intervals. The

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT WEATHER FORECASTING CONTEST

THOUGH there have been prizes innumerable offered for a correct means of forecasting the weather, perhaps the most tempting ever made is that lately announced by the United States Government, whereby a sum of \$150,000 is guaranteed to those scientists who first succeed in accurately forecasting the climatic changes of our variable weather one month in advance. This large amount of money will be divided into two prizes—\$100,000 going to the person who makes the best forecastings as to temperature and discovers the physical basis of meteorology, and \$50,000 to the person who is most successful in his rainfall predictions.

This substantial offer for a correct solution of the weather problem is the result of a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Bard of California. It is believed by scientists that, even though the result of the competition may not reveal an infallible means of making monthly predictions, it will do much towards determining the true basis of meteorology.

In order that everything shall be conducted on a perfectly sound and scientific basis the President will appoint three or five scientific experts to form a Board of Meteorology, and these will be chosen from expert meteorologists connected with the great universities, such as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, etc. The rules and regulations will deter all but the most enthusiastic from competing, for every competitor will be obliged to select three different localities—the wider apart the better—accurately predict the weather which will visit these different local-

Prizes Amounting to \$150,000 Offered for Accurate Prediction One Month In Advance—Rules Governing Competition.

Gies every day for a month in advance, and then keep up his predictions for half a year.

But even that is not all. Having successfully proceeded so far, he will then have to go before the Board of Meteorology and tell those who compose it exactly how he arrived at his deductions.

It may be urged that such a competition is one of the wildest and most unreasonable ever exploited, but the fact remains that it is by no means without precedent, other countries in the past having started similar competitions in order to endeavor to solve the weather problem. In countries where there are vast expanses of grain-growing territory anyone who could correctly forecast the weather, even a week in advance might name his own price for the secret and win a prize infinitely more valuable than that now offered by the United States Government.

Australia some years ago offered a big prize to anyone who could exterminate the rabbit pest, but she would cheerfully double the offer many times if she could thereby obtain a means by which she could tell what

kind of weather she was going to experience a week in advance.

No money other than the prize money will be paid out, even for the expense of the commission, and every meteorologist will be obliged to make his researches at his own expense. It is stated on reliable authority that there are no fewer than 20,000 people in America who are engaged in forecasting the weather, and that this army of prophets costs the government something like \$1,000,000 per annum. The outlay, however, is fully compensated for by the amount of property thereby saved, which amounts to at least ten times that sum. It is believed that of these 20,000 meteorologists no more than twenty or thirty will enter for the big competition, the regulations being too severe.

Queen Alexandra shows her affection for horses in a somewhat curious way. When a favorite dies its hoofs are cut off and polished and the horse's name is inscribed on a silver plate attached. These are placed in a row in one of the harness rooms at Sandringham. On the wall above are photographs or prints of the owners of the hoofs.

Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General in New York, is a man of few words—in English, at all events. "I notice," said a friend to Mr. Uchida, "that a prominent Russian in London predicts that Alexieff will drive all your people into the sea before long." "Yes; I saw the cablegram. But all Japanese swim fairly well," replied the Japanese Consul.

electric waves may have the same effect as the X-ray does on the plate."

While the Scientific American, following the usual conservative course on scientific topics, has up to the present time, declined to affirm that this is in fact a picture of a wireless message, the foregoing letter shows that this eminent scientific authority is strongly inclined to that opinion. If this were one of the ordinary freak photographs or some sort of trick photograph, or an accidental double exposure, the fact would have been detected immediately by the Scientific American which handles an enormous number of photographs every week.

The Scientific American apparently has no doubt that the strange zig-zag forms in the sky emanating from the De Forest tower were impressed upon the photographic plate at the same time as the rest of the picture, and the editor appears to believe that they do in fact show a wireless message in the air. The editor, moreover, inclines to the opinion as the foregoing letter demonstrates, that the electric waves sent out by wireless telegraphy may have some sort of radium-like or X-ray quality hitherto unsuspected. He is also impressed by the regularity of these strange forms in the sky corresponding with the theory of electrical and sound waves, which are somewhat like those made on the surface of still water when a stone is thrown into it.

Precisely how these waves look, however, was never known before. Some scientists thought that sound waves were a series of graceful curves. This photograph—assuming that the waves are sound waves—shows that the latter have in them sharp curves and twists and are repeated in great number and at regular intervals. The sweeps of the sound waves shown in this photograph must have been at least a mile in diameter judging the distance from the lines in the foreground and the height of the lines in the sky compared with the distance to the De Forest tower, and the height of the Education building. Thus, apparently, a wireless message going through the air occupies miles of space even near the apparatus which sends it. The distance from the camera with which this picture was taken was approximately one mile.

Another curious thing shown by the photograph is that the wireless apparatus shoots these strange forms out into the air on all sides simultaneously and that the messages do not follow any direct course through the air to their destination, but fill the atmosphere uniformly on all sides. Thus the wireless message goes in a thousand different directions and is only caught by the sister instrument in one direction.

Mr. White has sent a copy of this extraordinary photograph to the Naval Electrical College, to Thomas A. Edison and to eminent scientists in Europe. He is awaiting their replies with great interest.

Nobody has yet come forth and explained how this photograph could have been taken other than as the result of wireless telegraphy. It is by all odds the most amazing photograph ever taken in St. Louis. Through it new lines of investigation into the mysterious science of electricity and light may be opened up and, in this respect, the picture presented on this page today may become notable in the history of science.

One expert who has examined this picture goes so far as to assert that it shows wireless messages passing through the Education building or rather, out into the open air after having passed through the Education Building. Yet it will be seen that the obstructions in the way of these extraordinary curves never in the slightest manner changed their course or shape. It is known that wireless messages pass through many other substances than the air and there is food for thought in this picture as to how curves in some parts of the field of vision get there. The people sitting in the foreground directly in the course these gigantic circles were pursuing, were, as the photograph shows, wholly unconscious of the mysterious elements around them.

To Cool St. Louis Next Summer

Remarkable Project of Thomas S. McPheeters and His Company—Chilled Air to Be Supplied in Summer Just as Heat Is in Winter—The Service Will Ultimately Extend to Private Residences—Its Feasibility Already Proved—Seven Miles of Cold Air Pipes Now Under St. Louis Streets—How Brine Has Been Adopted in St. Louis Refrigeration—Buildings Now Supplied With Ice Water.



ONE of the most remarkable schemes ever seriously proposed for adding to the comfort of a great city is soon to be laid before the people of St. Louis. It will be the first time that such a scheme has been put into practical form in any city in the world. It is nothing more nor less than a plan whereby the city of St. Louis is to be artificially cooled in summer. It is proposed that large downtown office buildings, banks, stores, theaters and similar structures, shall be cooled in summer just as they are heated in winter. The cooling of private residences is to come later on.

Coincident with this scheme is the surprising fact that over seven miles of refrigerating pipes have been quietly laid under the downtown streets of St. Louis and are now in operation, and that two big office buildings are already having their ice water cooled daily from these pipes.

THE plan to artificially cool St. Louis in summer is no wild dream. The scheme as now arranged is backed by adequate money and by the highest ability known to the refrigerating world. Nor will it be even an experiment. There are, at the present time, two instances where buildings are being artificially cooled. One of these is a theater in Chicago and the other is a theater in Munich. In each case, it is stated, the artificial cooling has been a complete success. Moreover, a gentleman in St. Louis of an experimental turn of mind, one of the representatives of the Standard Oil Co. in this city, has a device which enables him to cool his residence in summer. He uses the apparatus for heating the house in winter to cool it in summer, by the use of a small isolated refrigerating plant. The experiments in these three cases have been so successful that for the first time

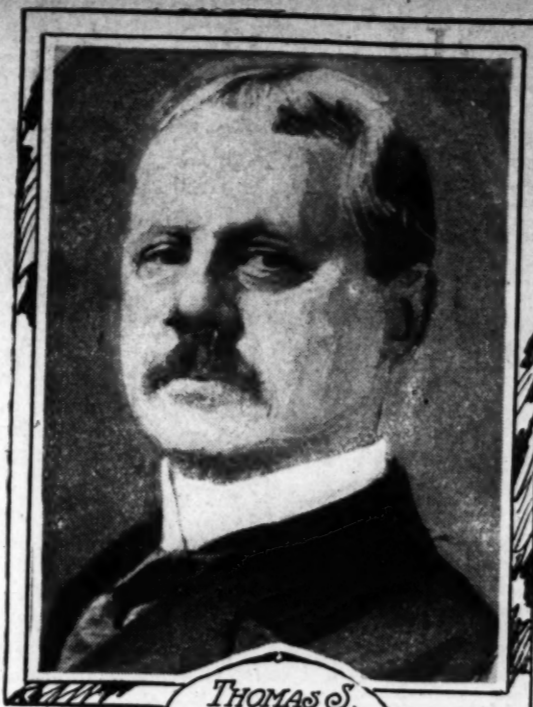
bor of small inventions and improvements which tend to make a more perfect and economical service.

The plan is especially adapted to banks, trust companies, factories and stores where a large number of people are employed in big rooms. It is in this respect that the attempt will be made to carry it out in St. Louis next summer—an experiment which refrigeration men from various parts of the country will watch with interest. No serious attempt will be made next summer to cool private residences or to supply them with refrigeration for their ice-boxes, although ultimately, it is stated, this great branch of the business may be seriously undertaken.

Mr. Thomas S. McPheeters, who is the head of the great refrigerating plant in this city, stands for this new scheme and has been most active in its advocacy. Indeed, it is stated that the credit of the plan is largely his. Mr. McPheeters is a refrigerating expert and a business man of bold and original conceptions. He says emphatically that he sees no reason why the business houses of St. Louis should not be cooled in summer just as easily as they are heated in winter, and at far less expense. Mr. McPheeters knows that, in spite of many statements to the contrary, St. Louis is no hotter than New York or Chicago and many other American towns. The plan to cool St. Louis did not originate because the town needs to be cooled more than Chicago or New York, but because it possesses the most enterprising refrigeration men in the country.

Under the management of Mr. McPheeters, seven miles of refrigerating pipe have been laid under the streets of St. Louis and are now in successful operation, without having attracted general attention. Refrigeration is now delivered in a business building or house just like gas or water. Just as St. Louis is, at the present time, underlaid with a vast and complicated network of gas and water pipes, so, in the future, it may be underlaid with refrigerating pipes. If the experiments which Mr. McPheeters is about to attempt are successfully executed every city in the United States must make arrangements to lay down refrigerating pipes along with gas pipes, water and electric light conduits.

The remarkable fact that an intense cold is delivered



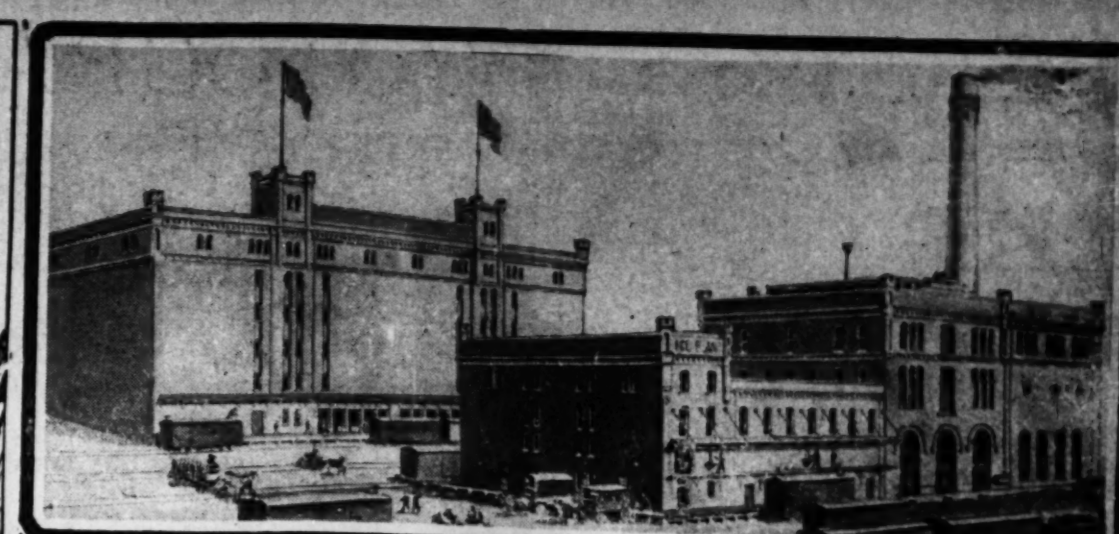
THOMAS S. MCPHEETERS.

duty at present is to supply these establishments with cold storage in some cases and in others with a regular supply of ice water.

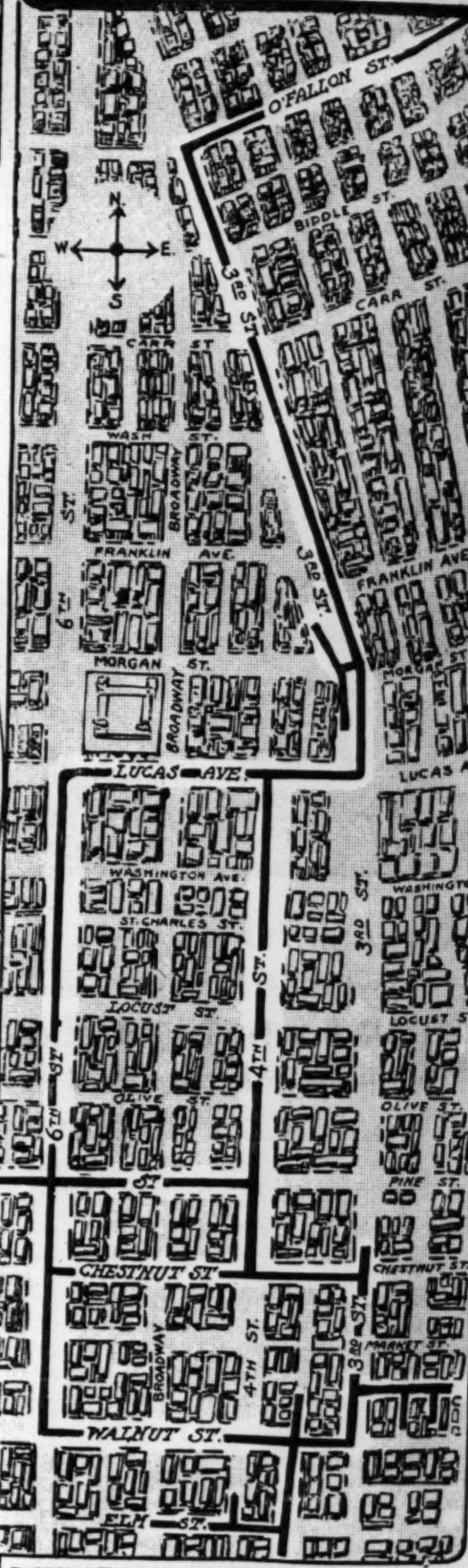
The new scheme, which is now proposed, is to convey cooled and dried air into living rooms and offices during the summer days. That such a plan is mechanically feasible is proved by the fact that many cold-storage ware-



MISSOURI PACIFIC BUILDING



WHERE THE COLD IS GENERATED
OFF FALLON ST. AND LEVEE



WHERE REFRIGERATING PIPES ARE
UNDER ST. LOUIS STREETS

houses have cool air accumulating chambers, from which fans expel the air into adjacent rooms. This system is simple enough and can be applied anywhere.

Briefly, the method is this: A six-inch tube is installed into the building that is to be cooled. Within this tube are three small pipes. One of these has a constant stream of anhydrous or liquid ammonia running through it. The second is a return pipe, through which passes ammonia in gaseous form on its return journey back to the parent tank, there to be recondensed and used again in its liquid state. The third pipe is a vacuum pipe and is only used in the event of a break or leakage in either of the two active pipes. These pipes are connected with a cooling chamber in which are coils of brine pipes. A small electric battery and pump maintains a regular pressure upon the brine which flows in a never-ceasing stream through the coil, having the effect of drawing from the atmosphere all the heat and most of the humidity. The air in the room now being reduced to a low temperature, fans are set in motion to waft the cool air along a shaft or duct into such rooms in the building as are in need of cooling. The mere fact of the atmosphere having been robbed of its humidity, even when having no appreciable effect upon the thermometer, nevertheless gives an effect of coolness and, when the temperature is brought down but one or two degrees the change in the atmosphere at once becomes perceptible.

The great advantage of this system is that not only will a single installation of refrigeration give cool rooms, but it will also provide a more satisfactory method of cold storage than is at present in vogue in which ice is used. The unsanitary icebox and ice water tank may become things of the past.

In the Missouri Pacific building the offices are installed with a series of pipes. There is the ordinary pipe which gives St. Louis water, and alongside of it is a faucet which gives filtered water cooled by the process just described.

"This is a growing proposition," says Mr. McPheeters. "It has been proven that ice does not kill germs, and that therefore all water coming into contact with ice is liable to be unwholesome. But in this system the water does not come into contact with ice at any time. And the best of it is, no plant is required. It is a case of 'you install a tank and we do the rest.' In this tank they put distilled water. At the bottom of the tank are coils of pipe containing ammonia which, upon leaving our main and entering the larger pipes of the private premises, begins to expand, with the resulting lowering of temperature to a point

in the neighborhood of freezing. From this tank the water is pumped into the rooms or offices situated throughout the building. By this system all danger of impurities in the water is eliminated. A self-registering device attached to the pump shows the number of strokes the pump has given, from which may be formed an exact estimate of the amount of service rendered, and upon that basis the charge is made. For ordinary drinking purposes water need not be colder than 50 to 55 degrees, though, of course, it could be brought lower than that. This method of mechanical refrigeration gives results which cannot be got by ice. Most allowed to remain in an icebox shows a certain moisture or clamminess, whereas, kept in a storeroom cooled by ammonia pipes, it appears dry to the touch. It is only in the last year or two that refrigeration in its many ramifications has been developed. In breweries and other industries it has made great headway."

But the greatest development will be when people begin to take it up for the purpose of making their working and living rooms more habitable during hot and breathless days of summer. The time may shortly arrive when bank clerks will expect to have the offices where they work kept comfortable just as they are in winter. The proprietor thinks it is only his duty to keep his bank, warehouse or office comfortably warmed in winter and he accordingly spends the amount necessary to maintain this standard of comfort for his employees. Why, then, it is asked, should not the employees expect similar consideration during the hot days of summer, when discomfort is just as likely to produce bad work through heat as cold quarters would in winter?

There are several systems which claim to provide cooling for dwelling rooms and only the introduction of an expensive system, it is believed, is necessary to make this really universal.

The present system, which is extending its lateral branches beneath all the main and tributary thoroughfares of the city, was laid out by Mr. Starr of New York, while Mr. Herbert Wagner of St. Louis has had the execution of the electrical end of the plant.

There are other systems of house and hotel cooling, one of which is already in use in the home of a well-known St. Louisian.

Dr. Louis Bell, who is the inventor of several telephone improvements, has also invented a system of house cooling. His scheme is to cool air by forcing it through ducts, made in a special manner, over which water is constantly sprayed in a thin film. The evaporation of this water by the heated air inside the duct will abstract the heat of the latter. Another plan is a system of hollow tubular cans of ice. These are hermetically sealed and would be delivered each morning, just as is the daily supply of ice, and, being sealed up, the ice will last much longer than under ordinary circumstances. By the operation of electric fans behind such cans the air is cooled sufficiently to admit of the cooling of theaters, public rooms, hotel vestibules and living houses.

As to the hygienic aspect of a universal system of room cooling in summer, there is no diversity of opinion. It is well known that natural cold checks the progress of disease. It is inferred from this that cold mechanically produced will also check many kinds of sickness, especially those of a tropical nature, such as malarial diseases, cholera, etc. It has been established that without a moist atmosphere malaria cannot exist. If, therefore, air can be maintained in a dry condition this minimizes the chances of malaria. Independent of the fact that the temperature is lowered by a refrigerating process, the atmosphere is also robbed of much of its moisture. That this is so, anyone can establish by his own satisfaction by noticing that the brine pipes, as the frost in any refrigerating establishment are covered with frost, which is simply composed of the moisture withdrawn from the air and condensed upon the surface of the pipes.

It is this condensation which renders the present heating apparatus ill-adapted for the double purpose of heating in winter and cooling in summer, unless the pipes are located outside the living room. If used, they would need to be enclosed within a cover of some kind, with a tray beneath the coil to catch the unavoidable drippings. This would probably necessitate a small electric fan placed behind the coil to create a movement in the atmosphere over the pipes and project the cooled air into the room.

But all these are minor difficulties which are being surmounted, and the remarkable plan is now ready for a trial.

the attempt is to be made to popularize refrigeration on a grand scale.

St. Louis has, at the present time, what is claimed to be the largest and most complete refrigerating plant in the world. This great company, not content with doing a general refrigerating business, is looking to possible new business that may be acquired. It sees in the success of the Chicago, Munich and St. Louis experiments the solution of what has been among American cities a great problem; that is, a method of cooling buildings in summer, just as they are heated in winter.

Another branch of the enterprise which has already been successfully developed by this company is that of supplying large buildings with artificial cold so that a great number of employees may be provided with ice water, and that individual tenants may be able to dispense with ice. The Missouri Pacific building, in which 1600 people are daily employed, receives its refrigeration from this company. Instead of taking in ice they simply supply distilled water and it is cooled by refrigeration in the building. A large downtown dry-goods store receives a similar service and has been enabled to dispense with ice, which, in previous years, it had purchased in large quantities. This is one of the most remarkable developments of refrigeration in St. Louis and which apparently can be greatly extended. Experts from other parts of the United States have come here to study it in operation.

The plan to supply cooled air, however, is far bolder and more original. Experts who have studied the plans say they do not see any mechanical difficulties in the way. They declare it to be entirely feasible to cool the air in all downtown buildings, just as it is heated in winter. Many of them express surprise that the plan was not adopted long ago. Its development at this time, however, is the result of the great advances made in recent years in the science of refrigeration, consisting of a large num-

ber of small inventions and improvements which tend to make a more perfect and economical service. The plan is especially adapted to banks, trust companies, factories and stores where a large number of people are employed in big rooms. It is in this respect that the attempt will be made to carry it out in St. Louis next summer—an experiment which refrigeration men from various parts of the country will watch with interest. No serious attempt will be made next summer to cool private residences or to supply them with refrigeration for their ice-boxes, although ultimately, it is stated, this great branch of the business may be seriously undertaken.

Mr. McPheeters is now endeavoring to induce some big business houses to try the scheme next summer and he will probably succeed. Its extension will probably, he says, be steady from that time on and that in the course of a few years the plan will be adopted not only throughout St. Louis, but in all the big cities of the United States.

The refrigeration pipes start out from the plant in O'Fallon street and run under Broadway, Second and Third streets, with numerous branches, and continue as far as Twenty-first street and the Union Station. On their way they pass underneath many of the larger hotel and business houses, clubs, meat warehouses and banks. They

LONDON HAS A HOTEL FOR CHILDREN

ONE of the latest developments of modern life in England is a hotel for babies in London.

Norland Nurseries, as the hotel is called, is a home for the children of well-to-do parents who are traveling, and is a scene of happy childhood, from little tots of one month to veterans of eight or nine.

From early morning until bed time the health and happiness of the children are the nurses' chief considerations.

The daily menu is most carefully chosen, and, as far as possible, each child is given the food which is found most suitable to its constitution, but as a rule a plain diet suits every child.

Punctually at 8 o'clock the children, fresh from their morning "tub," range themselves round the breakfast table, where they have an ample meal of either porridge, bread and milk, rucks or eggs.

After breakfast comes a period of play, and then, weather permitting, the children go out for a couple of hours' exercise. Half-past 11 is the signal for a siesta. Lunch consists of soup or fish, chicken and milk pudding, whilst

"Norland Nurseries" caters to well-to-do juveniles and is organized for their comfort—Details of the New Enterprise.

the world-worn veterans of eight are allowed biscuits and butter—a privilege on which they are most insistent.

Exercise is again taken in the afternoon, and tea, consisting of cake, bread and butter and jam, is served at 4:30, and then the children troop off to bed. The "veteran brigade," however, are permitted to sit up until the dignified hour of 6:30 or 7 o'clock.

Lessons are a hardship only inflicted on the older members, for kindergarten exercises such as paper plaiting, clay modeling, or bead threading, have been found to answer extremely well. When necessary nurses or governesses are engaged to initiate the "hotel residents" in the mysteries of addition and other elementary "boredomnesses," as one young lady of seven termed her lessons.


A feature of each day nursery is a larder situated in the corner adjoining the window, in which the day's provisions are placed every morning by the housekeeper, so that the nurses are saved the trouble of having to go to the kitchen for each meal.

To see the children playing is a sight which would make the most trouble-stricken individual feel young. In a corner of one day nursery were seen recently three little children busily engaged in building a rather unsubstantial house on a miniature table standing only 18 inches off the floor, so that to stand on a chair is a superfluous undertaking for the youngest resident. A chair is also a popular article, especially with the seniors. In order that the children's well-being can be accurately ascertained, each child is weighed once a week, and it says much for the nurses' care that in not a single case has even the most delicate child lost weight, while one baby recently broke the record by increasing in weight over eight ounces in one week.

In the basement of the hotel is a laundry, where the greater part of the children's washing is done "at home."

CHILDREN OF A

THE BABIES DERIVED GREAT BENEFIT FROM LYING IN THE SAND.



MOVEMENT is on foot to secure the permanent retention of the Model Playground and nursery in Forest Park. This feature of the World's Fair attracted favorable international attention and is now being copied in other American cities. The cost of securing and maintaining the model playground and nursery would not be considerable, and it is felt by those enlisted in the movement to this end that the benefits would be great. It is hoped that the scheme will be successful, thus securing a safe and healthful park resort for St. Louis children. There is much to be said in favor of the project, the details of which are fully set forth below by a thoughtful worker interested in the movement.

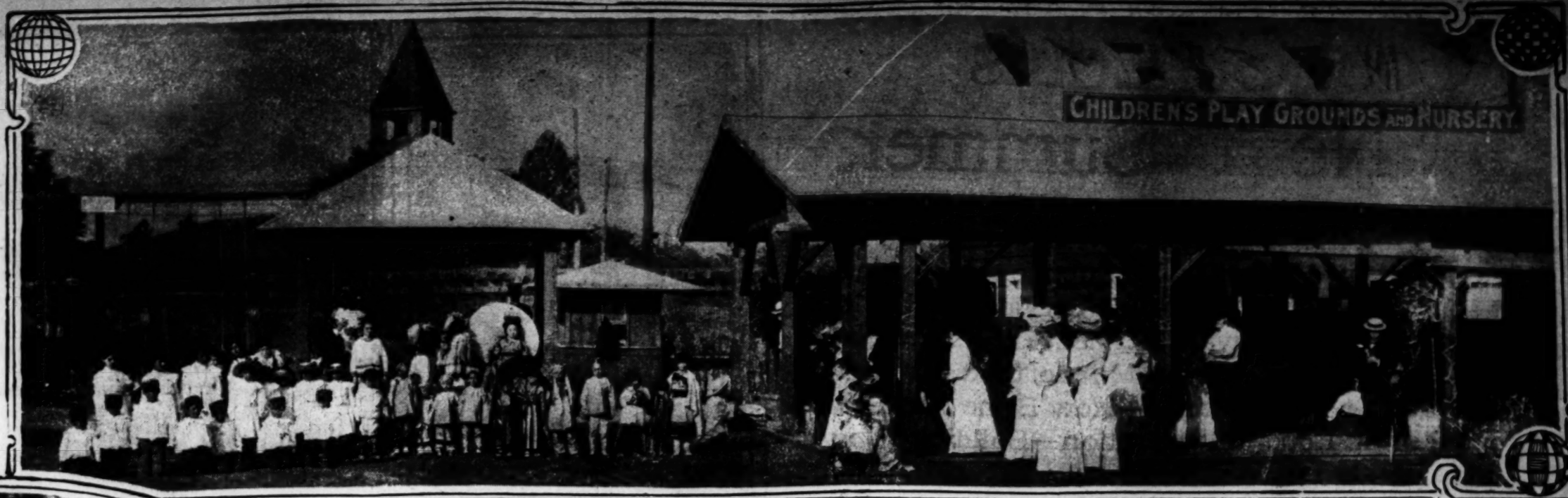
BY J. B. S.

THE Civic Improvement League and other public-spirited organizations and individuals have already placed themselves on record as heartily favoring the retention of the model playground and nursery, preferably on its present site, or if, after the park has been reconstructed, the present site has been found impracticable, in some other suitable part of Forest Park. Mr. Joseph Lee of Boston, Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirschfield, Mr. Charles Nagel and others through whose earnest efforts this feature of the World's Fair was organized and maintained, are especially insistent upon its permanency as a beneficial gain for the city. A determined movement to this end is under way. Such strong pressure should be brought to bear on the municipal administration that there shall be no doubt left as to public sentiment on this question. If this is done the success of the movement for the permanent retention of the model playground and nursery will be assured.

It is known that Mayor Wells is in favor of this action. He favors as well an appropriation adequate for the maintenance of the model playground and nursery, including the services of an expert in children's games and gymnastics, a kindergarten, and a matron to look after the children who visit what will be exclusively a children's resort in Forest Park. Mr. Nathan Strauss, the New York philanthropist, also favors the idea, and will furnish sterilized milk to the babies in this nursery and playground. A number of ladies of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis promise to lead a subscription to defray the initial cost of the enterprise.

There seems to be so little difficulty in the way of success that the almost immediate establishment of the model playground and nursery on a permanent basis should be a certainty. Architect Kessler, in charge of the plans for the restoration of Forest Park, promises that the model playground and nursery shall be temporarily included on its present site, in the restoration plans. If it shall be found later that it may be retained where it now stands, this will be done. No more definite assurance can be given at the present moment, but this promise of itself is sufficient to justify the strongest hopes that the playground and nursery will be permitted to remain on the present site.

Chancellor Chaplin of Washington University has writ-



CHILDREN OF ALL NATIONS AT THE MODEL PLAYGROUND. (C)

provided with apparatus for heating and with a complete system of baths. Every detail of sanitary precaution was carefully looked after in their construction. Each room and department is furnished with special regard to special needs.

The playgrounds proper are equipped with a compre-

The playgrounds proper are equipped with a compre-



A GAME OF
"RING AROUND" AT THE
MODEL PLAYGROUND

hensive system of appliances for games, gymnastics and open-air sports for children. Their popularity was attested during the World's Fair, and whatever repairs or additions are now necessary are due to the strenuous use to which they were put by children during the Fair period.

Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshfield, who organized and managed the model playground and nursery throughout the World's Fair period, and who has devoted a year of service to this cause, is among the most active workers for their permanent retention. As will be seen elsewhere on this page, she speaks with earnestness and authority upon the

The Model Playground in Forest Park is something more than a playground in this beautiful park for the children of St. Louis. It is the standard of the playground movement in the United States. It was created under the supervision of able thinkers and workers in the movement. Its retention will receive the widespread approval and appreciation of people devoted to the welfare of children and to better civic conditions. In retaining it, St. Louis becomes an important factor in the playground world, and representatives of playground committees, societies and philanthropists interested in civic conditions will turn to this city for suggestion and inspiration. Not only will it serve the needs and brighten the lives of the children of St. Louis, but its influence will stimulate the movement in the entire Southwest, in which St. Louis, because of her rank as a city, bears the responsibility of leadership.

Plans have been loaned to various park commissioners, educational institutions, philanthropists and civic associations. In some cases their representatives have made sketches and notes on the ground. These facts, together with written as well as verbal communications, indicate that the Model Playground, or some of its features, will be copied in Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Springfield, Mass., Rochester, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Minneapolis, Pueblo, Colo., Los Angeles, Cal., Oakland, Cal., and in model towns of manufacturing plants. Foreign representatives have procured pictures to be sent to all parts of the world. Reports and descriptions have been requested for the United States government, the Japanese government, the Philippine board, for public libraries, civic associations and museums. Material for illustrated lectures, both in this and other countries, and articles for histories of the Exposition have been requested and furnished.

This is the only playground that has ever received the award of grand prize. Among its points of excellence are the landscaping and planting, number and ample proportions of the buildings, completeness of equipment, variety of athletic and amusement features, and practical new ideas. It was planned on strong, simple lines, and built to endure the stress of use and time.

be obtained through the gifts of generous citizens. The cost of maintenance and management in the future is estimated at about \$300 a month. This may well be afforded by the city, and a petition is being circulated for signatures, asking the Mayor and the members of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis to take whatever legal measures are necessary for the preservation of the playgrounds and nursery. The Exposition company is in no manner interested in this movement.

The model playground and nursery as now established in Forest Park comprises ten separate structures, each representing the most modern and approved type of its kind. These structures are built for permanence and are thoroughly equipped. They are plain but substantial, are

To children's play center in a park is the plan of chief attraction. Fully 20,000 of the children of St. Louis have enjoyed this playground, and will appreciate its retention. It is in Forest Park land, accessible to the street railway terminals. Its trees, shrubs, lawns and other landscape features are in harmony with park ideals, and were the work of landscape gardeners under the personal direction of the head of the landscape department of the Exposition. This is one of the very few playgrounds in the United States that was laid out and constructed under the direction of a landscape architect and landscape expert in the management of parks. This landscape work is permanent, and will reproduce itself in coming years in more attractive and abundant growth than in its first season's life.

The Model Playground is fully equipped, not only as a playground, but also as a fresh air resort. It has a nursery cottage where poor mothers may obtain hammocks,

That playgrounds in large parks are attractive, useful and necessary is shown by the steady increase in their number. Park commissioners and superintendents have learned that such a feature increases the attendance, that the children are safe from evils that are unfortunately too common in the parks of a large city, that there is a notable decrease of rowdiness and depredation in the park itself.

The out-door gymnasium, bath house, pavilion equipped for outdoor kindergarten, swings, sand-boxes, basketball game and various other amusement features will stimulate a desire for frequent outings among those children who are compelled to breathe the hot, smoky, impure air of the crowded districts. This will mean a saving of lives and a better physical and mental growth. It will make better citizens and stronger men and women.

What the city expends in maintaining playgrounds is saved almost immediately in reduced expense of juvenile courts, reform schools, etc., later on in reduced expense of hospitals and almshouses. This plain fact is forcibly expressed by a practical philanthropist and leader in civic improvement work:

"The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job."

subject. She has enlisted in behalf of the movement many leading citizens of St. Louis. It was largely due to her efforts that the success of the model playground and nursery during the Fair was so complete and convincing.

Of this success there can be no doubt. The playground and nursery was visited by many thousands of children who took great delight in its comfort and pleasures. Mothers left their babies there, and the latter were tenderly and skillfully cared for. St. Louis children became their

thoroughly familiar with the place and found of it as a resort for recreation, a fact which constitutes a strong argument for its retention. The present site is especially adapted to the purpose and is easily accessible by means of the street railway systems. It is located on the north



HOW THE LITTLE ONE USED THE APPARATUS

Especially to the poor children of St. Louis would a children shall also be taught many things of value in permanent playground and nursery in Forest Park be a them, the teaching being an incidental accompaniment to the benefit, the value of which cannot well be overestimated. Their play. The playground and nursery would, indeed, The little ones of the tenement districts suffer grievously be distinctly educational as well as recreative in its operation lack of pure and healthful air. In the summer the sun.

Fresh Air Mission does splendid work by means of its weekly fresh-air excursions on the river and into the country. Here would be a resort near at hand that would signally reinforce the efforts of the Fresh Air Mission in behalf of the tenement children. These babies of the poorer districts of St. Louis live in a vitiated atmosphere in the downtown region. The majority of infant deaths during the summer are due to this fact. Such a place as the permanent playground and nursery in Forest Park would be a veritable health resort for these children.

The playground would permit thousands of children to visit the park who would otherwise be denied the pleasure. There are two causes which prevent many mothers from allowing their children to frequent the park unattended, and escorts cannot always be provided. 1. The danger of accident from increasing numbers of children crowding each other, spending alone the curves and angles of a park drive, come upon one unexpectedly, and are a constant source of danger. 2. Rowdiness and worse evils which strongly impress the municipal administration with the facts that prompt action will be taken to secure for St. Louis a model playground and nursery confessed to be the best of the kind in the world, the value of which was so convincingly demonstrated during the World's Fair on the grounds of the fair, that the municipal administration is now urging that the St. Louis experiment be taken abroad for the increased health and happiness of children.

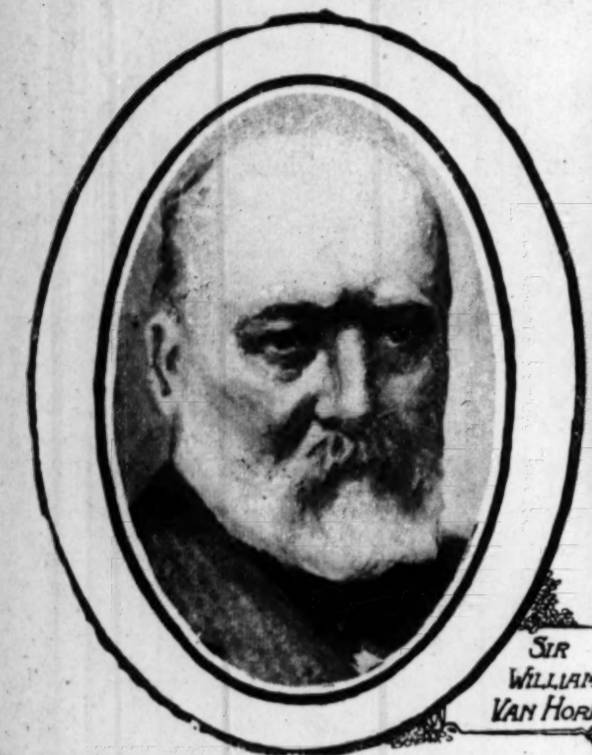
A NEW era has just opened for Ireland. Not only will she be a manufacturer of tobacco, but she appears likely, after many experiments which have not altogether been successful, to be able to grow a good leaf of her own.

From the lands of Col. Nugent Everard, at Randslistown, County Meath, 20 acres of tobacco have been safely harvested, and Prof. J. N. Harper of Kentucky University, the famous American tobacco expert, describes it as "a tobacco crop of the highest quality, quite equal to that grown in Virginia and Kentucky." Prof. Harper also pronounces the Irish climate to be almost perfectly suited for tobacco culture.

Col. Everard has been supported by the Irish department of agriculture, and his is the first experiment in producing a tobacco crop in Ireland on a commercial and practical scale.

The department of agriculture agreed to assist anyone who would experiment with tobacco culture to the extent of ten acres by bearing the cost of the drying and curing of the whole crop, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the same day. Col. Reesard agreed to lay down 20 acres. The hour of the day.

Sir Charles Hays of the British Empire Was Once Plain "Charley" Hays of This City—Began His Railroad Career Here as a Frisco Clerk at \$40 a Month—Now Head of the Grand Trunk and Honored by Britons—How Sir William Van Horne Once Worked on a Wharfboat Here.



As a British subject this former St. Louiser has made himself a master-force in his own especial department of the upbuilding of the Empire. The honor of knighthood marks the culmination of his brilliant career in Canada. It comes as the King of England's individual expression of esteem.

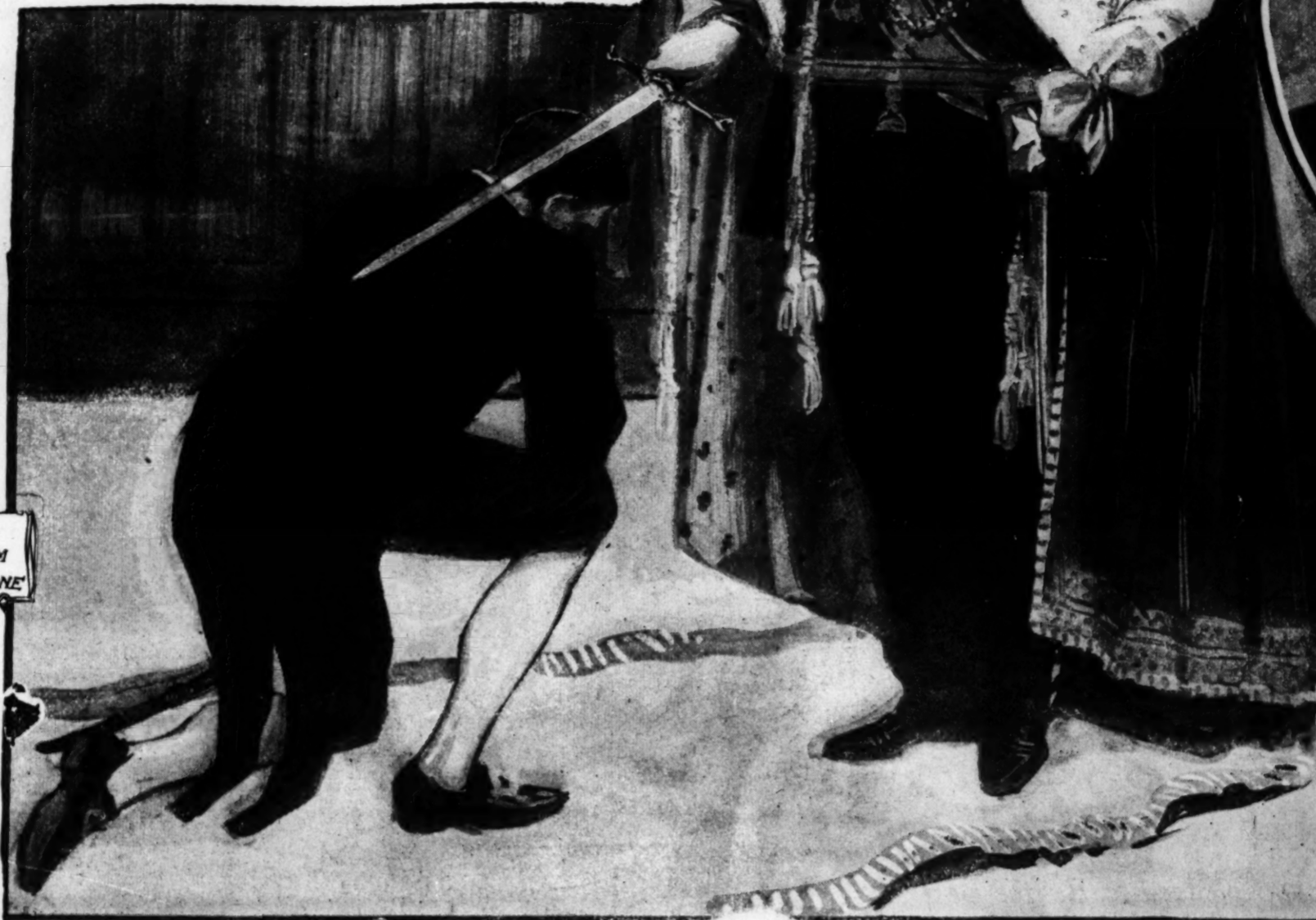
Each year an official list is made up of British subjects whom services have been of such a nature as to entitle them to special honor at the hands of the King. In the great field of industry, in art, in science, in all the realms of human endeavor, in fact, these deserving ones are sought. They are singled out for individual merit, yet the distinction conferred upon them is reflected upon the special class to which they belong. Great business men, financiers, organizers of trade, inventors, actors, literary men, painters, soldiers, explorers—these and many others have figured on the "New Year's list" of England's ruler. There is scarcely a successful untitled Englishman in any walk of life who does not cherish the ambition of one day being made at least a Knight by his sovereign. It is then that he tastes the sweetest fruits of success in life.

Charles M. Hays, railroad man, kneels before Edward VII, by the Grace of God King, Defender of the Faith, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India. The sovereign touches the shoulder of his untitled subject with a swordblade.

"Rise, Sir Charles Hays!" he commands.

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SIR
CHARLES
HAY

MANY of Sir Charles Hays' former associates are still connected with the Wabash System in important positions at the headquarters in St. Louis. Some of them were seen by the Sunday Post-Dispatch following the news of his elevation to knighthood.

C. B. Adams, Superintendent of Transportation, said: "Diplomacy was one of Mr. Hays' strong points. The world lost a great diplomat when he devoted his life to the railroad business, although the latter was the gainner thereby. He had the knack of managing men in rare perfection, and a personal magnetism that made every one like him and do their best work for him. In turn, also, he was loyal to his men and lost no opportunity to advance a deserving subordinate. Mr. Hays received his training under one of the greatest railroad managers this country has ever produced, the late A. A. Talmage, whom he succeeded as general manager of the Wabash. His brilliant career has justified the high estimate placed upon him by Mr. Talmage.

"Attention to detail was also a marked characteristic, yet, although Mr. Hays invariably knew the details of each department and the results possible in that department, he looked exclusively to the heads of each department for the proper service and held them responsible. And he judged men by results. It was as if a great general would say to the commander of a division: 'I want you to take that position yonder from the enemy,' and then insisted upon the desired result, not

But this does not by any means complete Sir Charles Hays' task of formally entering the British order of knighthood. The King of England has created him a knight, it is true, but certain necessary formalities remain to demand attention. Sir Charles Hays must come before the Herald's College, or College of Arms, of Great Britain to have his title confirmed, registered and ceremoniously announced, and to receive therefrom his knightly coat-of-arms.

The President of the Herald's College is the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl-marshal of England. The three English kings-at-arms, known as Aldry as Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy, the heralds, Richmond, York, Windsor, Chester, Somerset, and Lancaster, and the pursuivants, Portcullis, Bluenanthe, Rouge Croix and Rouge Dragon, constitute the College chapter. It is thus a corporation comprising all the English heralds except Bathing-at-arms, St. Michael and St. George king-at-arms, and the two heralds of Wales and the order of the Bath. It was instituted in 1464 by Edward IV, chartered in 1483 by Richard III, confirmed by Edward VI, in 1549 and rechartered by Philip and Mary in 1554. Its office is at Bennet's Hill, Doctors' Commons, London.

And, speaking from the financial point of view, the Herald's College will probably give Sir Charles Hays good reason to remember his elevation. Before the heralds are

"Another of his traits was that of loyalty to those who were loyal to him and the system of which he was the head. Many of the men who have risen to high rank in the Canadian Trunk Line under Mr. Hays' management are Americans who served under him on American railroads. He has always made a point of promoting those who deserve promotion—and he knew just what every man under him was accomplishing and what ought to be accomplished in every department. He was a firm, resolute man, yet not severe, and was extremely just in his dealings with men."

Samuel B. Knight, General Freight Agent, said: "I know Mr. Hays well during his railroad service in St. Louis, and I regard him as one of the ablest railroad men this country has produced. He began at the bottom of the ladder and has risen to the top, and every promotion has been won by hard work and native ability. He was a man easy to approach and willing to listen to any man's views, whether that man was a trackwalker for the road or the president of the company, and possessed the faculty of mixing with his men without being too familiar or lessening their respect for himself.

"On his trips over the system of which he was the head it was his custom to talk with the men and know them intimately, and he was quick to discern the ability of men under him. His knowledge of the railroad business was singularly thorough and complete. Personally, he was one of the most likable of men. I am sure that all his old associates in St. Louis are delighted to hear of the latest distinction conferred upon him."

pay tribute to this monopoly.

But that, after all, is a small matter to a railroad man who gets a salary of something like \$100,000 a year and who realizes that, as Sir Charles Hays, he is an even much bigger figure in English eyes than as Charles M. Hays. The former St. Louisian doubtless realizes that he can well afford to pay the fees of the Herald's College—even though they may bring him to a keener appreciation of the meaning of Burns' line—"The rank is but the guinea's stamp." He will find that in Canada and England the title is worth its cost, even when the latter is represented by the satin coat, black silk small-coats, silk stockings, cocked hat and sword which he must wear at Court.

The American-Canadian career thus crowned with the distinction of knighthood is one of success so marked and sustained as to be far out of the ordinary. In 1873 Charles M. Hays was a clerk in the Frisco railroad offices in St. Louis, receiving \$40 a month. In March, 1874, he was promoted to a place in the auditor's office and his salary raised to \$50 per month. From 1874 to 1877 he was a clerk in the general superintendent's office at a monthly salary of \$75. In the latter year he was made private secretary to the general manager of the Missouri Pacific road in St. Louis, his salary being at first \$100 a month and then increasing to \$150, and here he remained for seven years. Then he was made assistant general manager of the Missouri Pacific, at a salary of \$200 a month, and in 1896 he became general manager of the Wabash, his salary bounding up to \$12,000 a year.

and himself recognized as one of the "big railroad men" of the United States.

So successful was his management of the Wabash system of that day that, when the system was reorganized in 1880, Mr. Hays was made its general manager at the same salary. In 1885 the Grand Trunk Railroad engaged him as its general manager at \$25,000 a year, and in 1900 he was made president of the Southern Pacific railroad, succeeding the late Collis P. Huntington, his salary being \$55,000 a year. From the Southern Pacific Mr. Hays went to the Canadian Grand Trunk at a greatly increased salary and has there amazed and delighted the English shareholders with his management of that great system.

Until Mr. Hays went to Canada, he retained his residence and citizenship in St. Louis, returning here regularly to vote. He is now in the prime of life, about 50 years of age, a strong man mentally and physically and capable of an almost unlimited amount of hard work.

On an almost unlimited amount of hard work. Although Sir Charles Hays is the only St. Louisian to win the distinction of British knighthood, another American railroad man who worked for a time in St. Louis has been similarly honored. This is Sir William C. Van Horne, knighted by Queen Victoria for his services as President of the Canadian Pacific, and who afterward went to Cuba to organize and develop railroads there. He was an Illinoisian by birth and began his railroad service at the age of 14. In 1880 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and in 1881 became general manager of the Canadian Pacific and was given charge of its construction to the Pacific coast. In 1888 he became president of this road, which he has built up until it stands as one of the great railway systems of America. It was in his earlier days that he lived for a time in St. Louis, being employed as clerk on one of the wharfloats on the river front.

Another American railroad manager who has been knighted by England for Canadian service is Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, whose American railroad career has been a series of successes. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was born in Milwaukee in 1853. His parents were Irish. Early in life he became a railroad man, eventually acting as general purchasing agent for the Canadian Pacific. In 1883 he became president of the company and was knighted. He is interested in a number of other Canadian railways, and is now president of the Montreal & Western Railway and resides in Montreal.

Among other Americans born who have been knighted by England perhaps the most conspicuous are Sir Henry Maxyn, the inventor, and Sir William Ashmead-Bartlett, who became a naturalized Englishman, married the Baroness Burrell-Coutts and entered English public life, being elected to a seat in the House of Commons. The late Sir Henry Stanley worked at one time as a St. Louis newspaper man, but Stanley was an Englishman by birth.

SOME of the institutions on Japanese trains are peculiar to that country. One of these is a series of paint across the windows of third-class carriages. This is made necessary because thousands of native travelers in Japan, accustomed only to paper walls for letting in light, have no knowledge of glass. As utter transparency leads them to believe that the window is simply a hole in the side of the car. With painful results many native passengers have stupidly attempted to stick their heads through the glass.

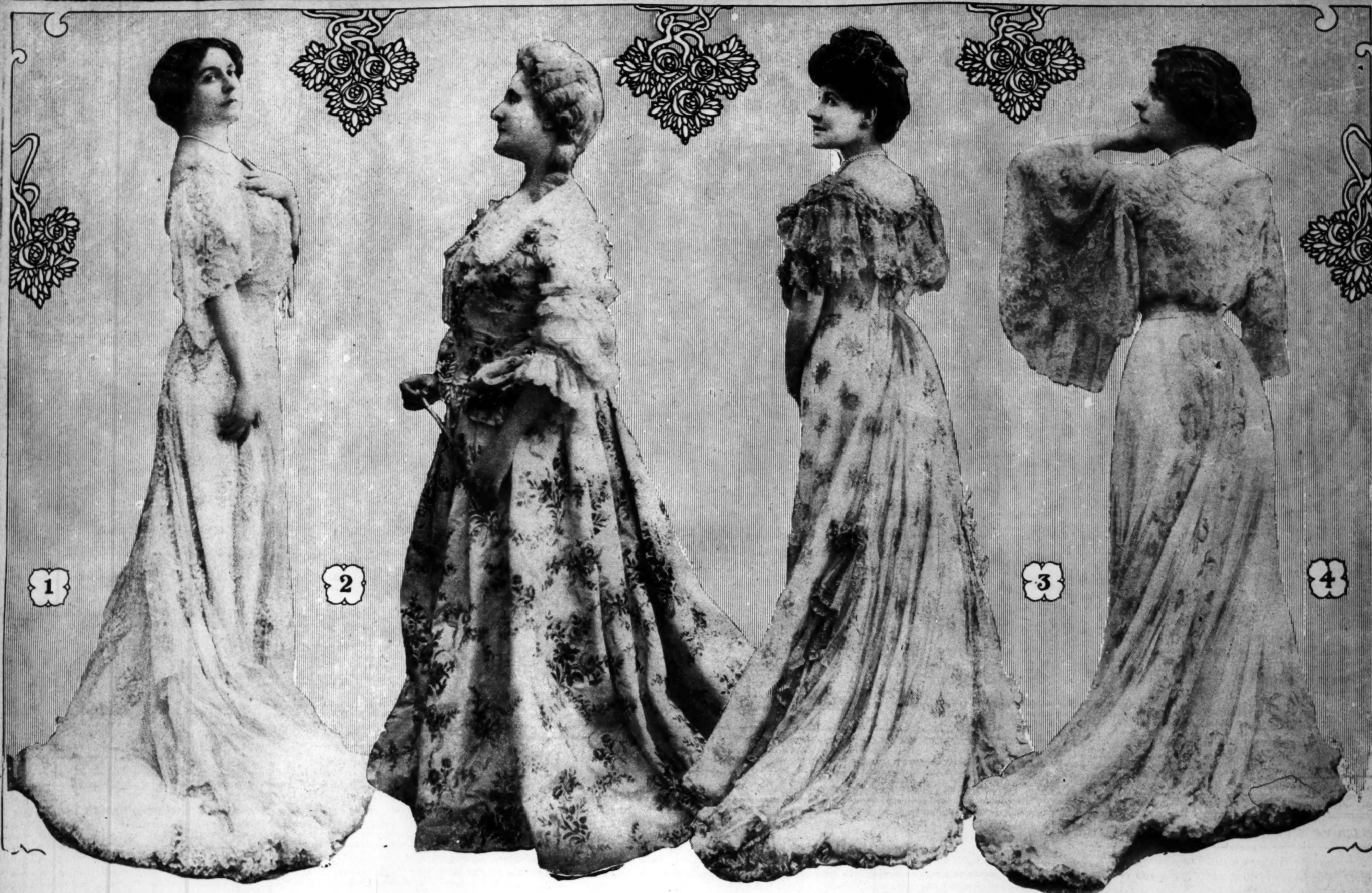
For a long time ambulances from receiving hospitals had to meet many trains arriving in Japanese cities, and hence the streak of paint as a warning to the Oriental farmer that there is something more than atmosphere in the window.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as the piano leather. The secret of preparing this is only known to one family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

Face Score

Sunday Macasme--ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH--January 15, 1905

Latest Paris Gowns Photographed for the Post-Dispatch



THE modes of the hour in fashionable Paris are comprehensively depicted in the accompanying photographs of leading French actresses now playing at Parisian theaters.

No. 1 shows Mlle. Berthe Bady in the first act of "Maman Colibri," at the Vaudeville Theater, and No. 4 shows

her in the third act.

No. 2 is Mlle. Leonie Yahne in the second act of "L'embarquement pour Cythere," at the Bouffes Parisiennes, and No. 5 in the third act.

Nos 3 and 7 show two gowns worn by Mlle. Marie Marailly in "La Desterteuse," at the Odeon.

No. 6 shows Mme. Jane Haling as Mme. Pompadour at

the Theater Porte St. Martin, and No. 8 the same actress as the Chatelaine at the Renaissance.

The first gown is of white net, embroidered with silver pearls, over which trail branches and sprays of clusters of white grapes in white ribbon and baroque pearls with fringes of silver pearls. The sleeves and "soufflets" are of English lace.

No. 4 is a house gown of exquisite tone of rose silk muslin, embroidered with silver, with transparent roses in several tones.

No. 3 is a gown of red tulle, embroidered with gold, veiling a princess gown of white Liberty silk. It is trimmed with garlands of gold roses.

Four
Actresses
at
Parisian
Theaters
Illustrate
the
Very
Latest
Fashions



The
Costumes
Worn
by
Them
Accepted
as
Setting
the
Style



Up
to
Date
in
Every
Detail
and
of
Exquisite
Design

NEW AND STRANGE THINGS IN AND ABOUT ST. LOUIS

Portland's Forestry Building Under Way.



THE Forestry building at the Portland Exposition, besides being a timber exhibit itself, will contain all the finished products of the forest, as well as the woods in their native state. The structure is 206 feet in length by 102 feet in width, and its extreme height is 70 feet. In its construction two miles of five and six foot fir logs, eight miles of poles and tons of shakes and cedar shingles were used. One of the monster logs weighed 23 tons, and many of this size were used. The logs have been left in the rough with the bark on, and lichen, the delicate tracery of fern against the rugged brown of the bark, clambering vines and rustic hanging baskets of forest flowers will add a charming touch of picturesque wildness.

A mammoth hydrangea bush, which has borne a record-breaking foliage this season, was recently exhibited on the continent. The bush had more than 900 blooms. The highest bloom was 12 feet from the ground, and in diameter the bush was 15 feet. It was planted about 16 years ago, and has received no more than ordinary care. Its thrifty growth is attributed chiefly to the soil being perfectly adapted. The counting of the blooms was rather a difficult task, as can well be imagined.

Mr. William H. Beers, a wealthy New York broker, whose pet St. Bernard dog had its forefoot crushed by a car, has ordered an artificial foot to be made for the dog, regardless of cost.

The size of the Atlantic waves has been carefully measured for the Washington hydraulic bureau. In height the waves usually average about 20 feet, but in rough weather they attain from 40 feet to 48 feet. During storms they are often from 500 feet to 100 feet long and last ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile, and did not spend less than 25 seconds.

Important physiological experiments have been made in Russia to test the endurance of school children. The results prove that in the lower four classes study may be continued for a period not exceeding 23 or 24 hours per week, but that excessive fatigue results from longer continuance of brain work. This time for teaching these classes has been fixed by the latest order of the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is urged, however, that this should be the outside limit, and that no lessons should be studied at home.

Salt is an irritant poison, and one of the main causes for so many people taking to intoxicants.

Latest Watch Fad.



A Louis this season is that of unadorned or walking sticks that carry a watch in their handles. The watch is not imbedded in the material of the handle but is secured in the crook, and adds much to the attractiveness of a handsome handle. It is an extremely handy contrivance, relieving one of the necessity of fumbling in one's pocket for a watch when it is desired to know the time, and, as the watch is firmly fastened, there is little danger of its being detached and lost, and still less of its being stolen in a crowd. The "watch cane" or umbrella has become popular in London, whence the fashion was brought to this country.

Mexico is to be exploited by banana dealers. In the United States 40,000,000 bunches of the fruit are consumed each year, and the demand is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. In Europe, although

the consumption at present is less, yet the rate of increase is quite 50 per cent greater. More than 150 steamers are now engaged in the collection and distribution of bananas, including the new fruit boats which have a carrying capacity of 1000 bunches each.

A man hopelessly lost in the bush in South Australia, after wandering about for four days, came across the telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. He had not the strength to go farther, but managed to climb a pole and cut the wire. He then made himself as comfortable as possible and waited. The telegraph repairers were sent along the line, and they came to the wanderer in time to save his life.

A French scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of different wild animals for the sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until sickness brings silence.

A new system of manufacturing peat fuel in the form of briquettes by a chemical process has been devised. The raw peat is mixed with lime, nitrate of potash, and saccharine matter, by which means the water set free from the cellular tissues of the peat fiber by the action of the lime and nitrate of potash is absorbed by the lime, while the peat absorbs the oil of the peat.

A course of cookery lessons "for men only" has recently been initiated in Copenhagen under the auspices of an influential committee.

New York City consumes daily 30000 pounds of butter, 12,736,000 eggs, 11,000 chickens, 12,500 bushels of apples, 15,700 chickens and 100,000 pounds of cheese.

In Japan horses are backed into their stalls, then the door is closed at the head, which has a grain and hayrack conveniently constructed, to which the animal is secured.

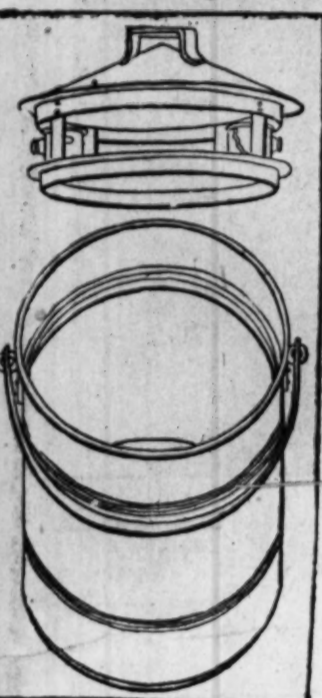
"Sacred" Shirt Worn by Filipinos.



A curious kind of shirt worn by the Philippine natives who have recently been fighting the American soldiers more trouble in the islands, and they believe it keeps them from harm. One of these shirts was brought from the Philippines by a soldier who has returned to his home in Belleville. These shirts are believed to have marvellous powers of turning aside American bullets, and the native pay fabulous prices for them. Notwithstanding that after each skirmish holes are found shot through a few of the shirts, the confidence of the natives in their efficacy undergoes no deterioration. Their reason, in the case of a shirt-wearer who is shot and killed, that if he had not worn one of the magic shirts he would have been killed sooner.

A locomotive going at express speed gives 1056 puffs to the mile.

Garbage Can With Two Lids.



tended to destroy odors and germs. The can is, first of all, fitted with a double lid, one resting on the top of the can and the other on a flange a few inches below the top. While this makes it doubly difficult for the odors to escape, the entire interior of the box is constantly undergoing disinfection. The space between the two lids is utilized for the storage of a couple of small tanks, designed to contain any one of the many disinfectants which are suitable for this purpose. The tanks are lined with zinc, which resists the action of any of these articles. They are readily filled by uncorking a cap, and if the receptacle is about half filled there is no possibility of the contents being spilled. One of these tanks has an opening leading out into the bucket and has a direct action on the contents of the can, while the other one opens into the space between the two lids and acts upon the air which may possibly have escaped through the first lid. By this arrangement the only two spaces where the elements of danger can possibly lurk are treated separately, with the result that the can is absolutely sanitary throughout.

One of the latest ideas to be propounded and which will be brought forward at a future international postage congress, is a suggestion for an international stamp.

Glass bricks are coming into use, and it is said that this material will soon be used for making statues, as it resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

THE newest thing offered St. Louisans in the way of a garbage can is equipped with several features intended to destroy odors and germs.

Adjustable Folding Seat for Automobiles.



TO ADD to the comfort and convenience of the automobile a new and ingenious folding seat has been devised. Heretofore it has been the custom to resort to the detachable tonneau, when it was desired to increase the seating capacity of the vehicle. For instance, a machine of moderate horsepower will carry two persons readily through a reasonably hilly country with ease, and the power generated is sufficient to carry even four persons over the smooth streets of the city or a good country road. Up to the present time this change of the seating accommodation of the automobile has been effected by the means of a detachable tonneau which is put on or removed at will. The operation of making this change, however, is one which requires considerable time and becomes a bother where it is

The game of chess is still included in the curriculum of Russian schools.

Cartoonist's Conception of Lawson-Samson



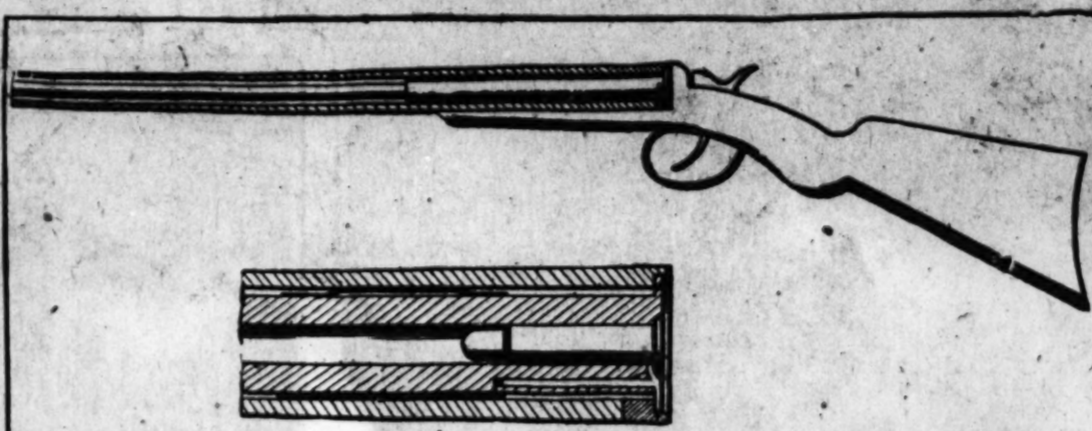
THE conception of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston by the cartoonist of the New York Press is that of a modern Samson duplicating the achievement of

his biblical predecessor and slaying his enemies with the jawbone of an ass. Evidently the feat is being performed in Wall Street and it would seem that Lawson-Samson's antagonists of the Standard Oil, Amalgamated Copper and other clans are being exterminated by thousands. The conceit adds interest to the wordy war that has already created such excitement in speculative circles.

In celebration of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, a short time ago, twenty purses, each containing the equivalent of \$5, were offered for competition among domestic servants who could prove long and satisfactory service in respectable situations. The qualifications of the winners showed some truly remarkable periods of service. One of the winners—a valet—had been in the service of the same gentleman for forty-six years. A maid-servant of nearly 50 had served about 20 years in an orphanage, where she was still in active employment when she received the award. Another woman, aged 75, had entered the service of a family as scullery maid, and was still with the same family after 43 years' service. None of the winners had been in their situations less than 30 years.

Divorces in Japan, which can be obtained on the most trivial pretensions, have somewhat diminished in number in recent years, but they take place at the rate of one to every three marriages. In 1902 there were 20,000 marriages, and 112,000 divorces.

Rifle and Shotgun Combined in One.



A LOUIS sporting goods house has received a curious new weapon so constructed that it is a rifle and shotgun combined. It consists of an elongated tube, having the rear extremity enlarged and shaped to conform to the contour of the rear extremity of the barrel in which it is fitted. The rear enlarged extremity of the rifle tube terminates in a rear circumferential flange, which is

slipped into the cartridge rim recess in the rear end of the barrel, and to sustain the tube in tight frictional engagement with the barrel one or more springs are used and secured to the rear extremity of the tube.

Proper provisions are made for the operation of the shell extractor and other parts of the gun.

In a double-barrel shotgun the rifle tube

attachment may be inserted and remain in one of the barrels and ready for instant use, while the remaining barrel will be left free for service in discharging shells containing shot. In single-barrel shotguns the rifle tube attachment will be applied when found desirable.

In France the sea anemone is used as a food.

Western Union Company Adopts the Typewriter-Telegraph Machine

MR. J. B. TALTAVALL,

PUBLISHER, THE TELEGRAPH AGE,

#253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THIS IS A SPECIMEN OF THE WORK DONE ON "BARCLAY'S TYPEWRITING-TELEGRAPH" SYSTEM & IS SENT TO YOU WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OVER A DUPLEXED CIRCUIT 500 MILES IN LENGTH, AT A SPEED OF 100 WORDS PER MINUTE. J. C. BARCLAY.

THE Western Union telegraph circuit that embraces St. Louis will soon be equipped with the Barclay typewriter-telegraph apparatus, which has already been installed in the New York-Buffalo circuit as the beginning of the complete equipment of all Western Union trunk lines. It is claimed that the practical value of the device has already been amply demonstrated.

John C. Barclay, its inventor, is assistant general manager and electrical engineer of

the Western Union Telegraph Co., and realizes no profit from this company's use of his invention, because he is under agreement to give all the products of his inventive brain to the company. His apparatus is extremely simple in its operation. The sending operator manipulates a typewriter machine which is "in the circuit." This is not a synchronous system, but the sending of the signals preserves the proper relation of the sending and receiving apparatus. At the receiving end the messages

are printed in page form on ordinary telegraph blanks, the blanks being fed to the receiver as they are needed. A detailed description is withheld until foreign patent rights have been granted.

Mr. Barclay believes that the typewriter-telegraph will practically do away with the old Morse operators. Whether this be true or not, it means a great economy to the Western Union company, as now many men now do the work of four expert operators under the old system.

A Forgotten Autobiography of Mark Twain Just Discovered.

A "autobiography" of Mark Twain, published 23 years ago, has just been discovered. His publishers, Harper & Brothers, had no record of its publication, and Mark Twain himself had forgot-

ten it, but now states that he did write it and thus confirms it as authentic. The autobiography gives a humorous account of "the noble old house" of Twain, which, it declares, "once lived in Aberdeen, County of Cork, England."

Among the ancestors mentioned is one Arthur Twain, "a solicitor on the highway

century, who was a great humorist, making fun by sticking his old saber through people to see them jump." The authorities removed one end of him and put it up on a nice, high place on Temple Bar." A third was John Morgan Twain, who "came over to this country with Columbus in 1492 as a passenger." For divers and sundry reasons

he was thrown overboard, whereupon he stole the anchor, took it ashore "and sold it to ye dam savages." The Twain family tree is a gallows with a body swinging from the rope and an owl on the cross-



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PAGES BEHIND ST. LOUIS FOOTLIGHTS.



"CISSIE" LOFTUS,
AT THE CENTURY.



VIRGINIA
HARNED
at the
OLYMPIC



"CISSIE" LOFTUS.



MAY
BOUTON
in
"THE
STROLLERS"
AT THE
GRAND.



VIRGINIA HARNED



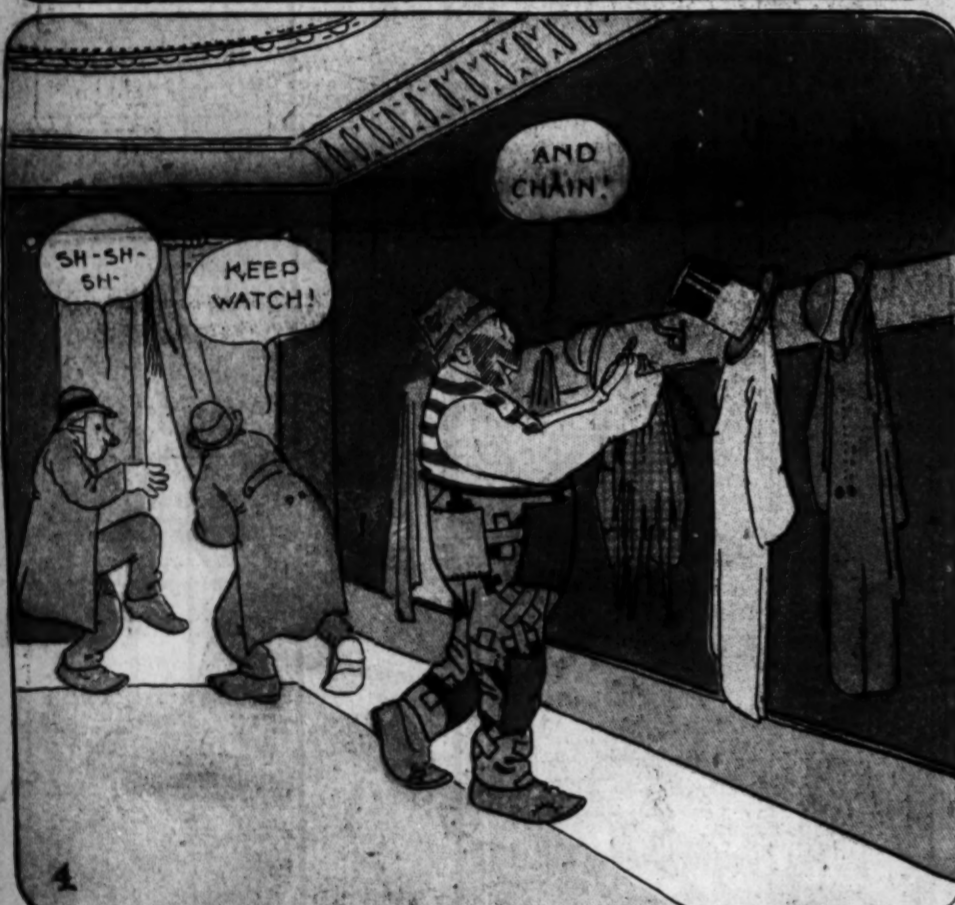
STELLA TRACY,
IN THE ROYAL CHEF
AT THE GARRICK.



FUNNY SIDE OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY JAN 15th 1905
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PANHANDLE PETE BREAKS the BANK at CANFIELD'S



PHYLLIS at LONESOMEHURST

HOW MRS. BROWN SOLVES THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM

BY... GENE CARR



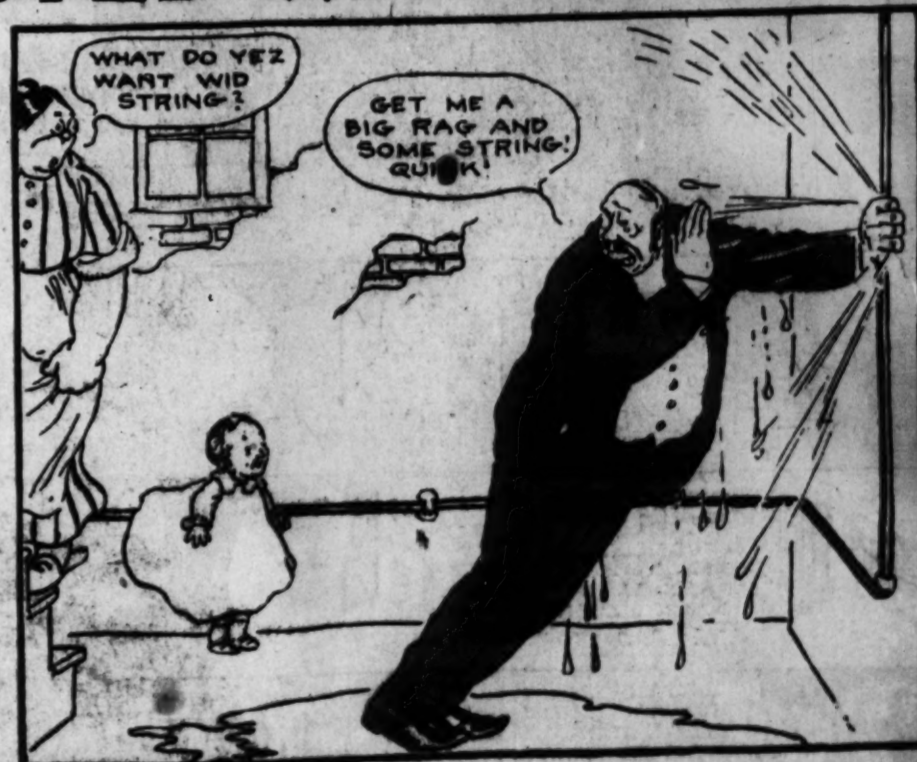
MR. BUTTIN TEACHES THE SIGN PAINTER HOW TO SPELL.



CHEERFUL CHARLEY - \$10 IF YOU MAKE HIM LAUGH.



THE KID - HE HELPS POP with the BUSTED WATER PIPE



BILL AND THE JONES BOYS



A Puzzle Story Told in Pictures.

Opening chapter of another interesting puzzle for the young and the old. The second chapter will appear next week.

Watch the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine for the answer.



WILLIE'S RABBIT TRAP DIDN'T WORK

